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Established 1887

Ulster Put Under Internment Law; 11 Die in Rioting

By Anthony Lewis

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (NYT)—The Northern Ireland government invoked emergency powers of preventive detention today in an effort to put down the terrorism gripping the province.

British Army and police patrols seized more than 300 men shortly after 4 a.m. The main targets were suspected leaders of the Irish Republican Army, the illegal organization dedicated to destroying Ulster as a separate entity.

Dollar Plunges as Gold Soars

PARIS, Aug. 9 (IHT)—The dollar, weakened by Bank of France measures last week, dropped sharply again today on European currency markets in the wake of a congressional subcommittee's report advocating devaluation of the dollar.

Nixon Aides Fear UN May Oust Taiwan

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Authoritative officials in the Nixon administration said yesterday that American efforts to prevent the expulsion of Nationalist China from the United Nations this fall might end in failure.

The officials, speaking privately, said that the United States had assumed the leadership in the campaign to preserve the Chinese Nationalist seat while supporting the seating of Peking—with the full realization that a defeat was entirely possible.

"This is a real cliff-hanger and nobody will know until the moment the votes are cast which way it will go," one high official said. "We may win or lose by a single vote, and some governments may not even decide their attitude until the final day, watching for the trends that may develop in the debate in the assembly."

But a number of foreign governments, including Nationalist China, have privately questioned how hard the United States is really working through its diplomacy to prevent the expulsion of the Nationalist government.

In conversations here last week, some foreign diplomats emphasized that the result of the vote in the General Assembly in late October or early November would depend a great deal on the extent of American pressure.

"If you Americans really go out twisting arms, you may succeed in keeping Taiwan in the United Nations—but I'm not convinced that you will," said a Western European ambassador whose government plans to support the Nationalists.

State Department officials, questioned about the U.S. attitude, have offered assurances that the administration is doing all it can to protect the Nationalist seat.

They have rejected as unfounded suggestions in diplomatic quarters that the United States would not be displeased if the General Assembly expelled the Taipei government and made Peking the sole representative of China in the United Nations.

These officials cited the statement last Monday by Secretary of State William P. Rogers that the United States supports the seating of Peking but opposes the expulsion of Taiwan.

They stressed that the United States would be a co-sponsor of resolutions now being drafted for presentation to the General Assembly that would provide for membership for both Peking and Taiwan.

Stradivarius Found

BELLEVUE, France, Aug. 9 (AP)—A violin carrying the Stradivarius inscription has been found in a closet under a stairway of an old family home here by Francis and Emile Baetz, whose ancestor, Eugene Baetz, was a student of Saint-Saens. The instrument is a Stradivarius, Cremona, made about 1716.



BELFAST BLAZE—Warehouse going up in smoky flames in riot-torn city yesterday.

Protestants Fear Catholic Takeover And 100 Set Fire to Own Homes

BELFAST, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Protestants who said they feared a takeover by Roman Catholics burned their houses today in a mixed area of Belfast and fled to other shelters.

They left behind thick, gray smoke billowing from 100 two-story brick homes in Velhada Park. Flames crackling upward sent chunks of slate roofs spinning into the air while bullets smashed around them.

"We got the word the Catholics were coming in tonight," one man in his early 30s said. "Rather than give our homes up to them, we'd burn them down."

A bullet cracked on the cement wall.

Gunman in Street "Don't go down there," an army sergeant shouted to three women and a group of youths in blue jeans. "There's a gunman down that street."

Both women and the boys ran back to their homes. The blazing houses, which stretched several hundred yards down both sides of the streets, were nearly identical. Residents said that they cost about \$2,500 apiece. Many belonged to old-age pensioners, they said.

Men, sweat streaming down grimy faces, dragged mattresses, clothing and bureau drawers past piles of flaming rubble. British troops in bulletproof vests and wearing riot helmets with plastic visors crouched at the base of a brick wall trying to spot a sniper at the base of Farrington Gardens.

"The Catholics came right up the street earlier today," one man said. He held the arm of a lady in her 70s. "It took the troops five hours to get her this morning. We were terrified. We're moving out."

"Burn my house?" he asked. "I didn't have to. Somebody did it for me."

A girl in her 20s pointed her fist at the row of burning houses. "They [the Catholics] said they'd burn us out and they did. I never thought we'd have to do it ourselves."

Scores of families were fleeing the district, known as Ardoyne.

Electric heaters, chairs and tables were jammed into cars, cattle trucks and trailers. A Union Jack jutted from one truck window.

Indian officials have been expressing concern that Pakistan might attack India to divert world attention from its military repression in East Pakistan.

The Indo-Soviet treaty is not in a liberal sense a military pact—it's wording on what each nation must do in the event of an attack on the other is too flexible to qualify as such. But Indian officials were definitely interpreting it as an assurance of military assistance in the event of a Pakistani attack.

Japanese Top Tourists to U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Japan has provided the largest number of visitors to the United States in the first six months of 1971, the Commerce Department said today.

Previously, the United Kingdom had paced the overseas visitors to this country.

Travelers from Japan totaled 145,569 from January through June, with the United Kingdom sending 125,606. During the first half of the year, overseas visitors to the U.S. totaled 1,084,360, a seven percent increase over the same period last year.

"My father has lived here for 30 years. Everything he and my mother had went up in that house over there. But one thing it means is that the Catholics won't be getting it."

"They're there," he said, turning to a weeping girl who said that her 73-year-old father refused to leave his house without his furnishings. "We've got a lorry for you now. You can go and get him. But be careful," he said as shots cracked out from the next street.

"Fire trucks arrived shortly after 5 p.m. when the residents set their home afire," a corporal said. "The people ran over and cut the hoses." He shrugged and shouldered his carbine. "So they left."

Mr. Singh, in announcing the treaty this morning in Parliament, said: "This should act as a deterrent to any powers that may have aggressive designs on our territorial integrity and sovereignty."

Much of the 12-article treaty covers obvious ground, putting India and the Soviet Union in agreement on matters they would already seem to agree on in their increasingly close relationship, it commits the two nations, for example, to noninterference in each other's internal affairs, to non-aggression against each other, to efforts "to strengthen peace in Asia and throughout the world and to an expansion of Indo-Soviet contacts and cooperation in all fields."

The key clause, however, is Article 9, which says: "Each high contracting party undertakes to abstain from providing any assistance to any third party that engages in armed conflict with the other party. In the event of either party being subjected to an

attack or a threat thereof, the high contracting parties shall immediately enter into mutual consultations in order to remove such threat and to take appropriate effective measures to insure peace and the security of their countries."

This is not the hard-contractual language of a traditional mutual defense pact. But because of the treaty's timing and its likely psychological impact on an Indian public aroused against Pakistan, it will probably have the same effect here as if it were one.

Indian officials were buoyant over the treaty; they had begun (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

20-Year Friendship Treaty

Russia, India in Pact To Deter Pakistanis

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (NYT)—India and the Soviet Union signed a 20-year "friendship" treaty today that is clearly designed to deter Pakistan from an attack on India.

"We will be assured of essential supplies in case Pakistan should be stupid enough to launch an aggression," Indian official sources said.

The treaty, the groundwork for which had apparently been prepared over the last several days, was signed at the Foreign Ministry this morning by Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko.

Mr. Gromyko arrived in New Delhi last night for a visit that seemed to have been arranged at short notice at India's request.

Relations between India and Pakistan have been deteriorating rapidly over the situation in East Pakistan, and each has issued warnings that it is ready to fight if the other starts something.

Since March 25, the Pakistan Army, composed of West Pakistani troops, has been trying to crush the Bengali independence movement in East Pakistan. The army repression has sent more than seven million Bengali refugees fleeing across the Indian border. India, which has already fought two wars with Pakistan over claims to Kashmir, has been helping the Bengali guerrillas—providing sanctuary, training and arms.

Frequent skirmishes between Indian and Pakistani troops have occurred on the East Pakistan border.

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Deterrent Seen Mr. Singh, in announcing the treaty this morning in Parliament, said: "This should act as a deterrent to any powers that may have aggressive designs on our territorial integrity and sovereignty."

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President Yahya Announces Awami League Chief To Be Tried by Army

RAWALPINDI, Aug. 9 (AP)—Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, president of the banned Awami League, will be tried by a special military court for "waging war against Pakistan," a note issued by the office of President Mohammed Yahya Khan said today.

The trial, which will start on Wednesday, will be held in secrecy, the announcement said. It added that the accused would be given a proper opportunity to prepare his defense and would be allowed all the facilities provided by law, including counsel, who must be a citizen of Pakistan.

Neither the place where the trial will be held nor the members of the military court were named.

Sheikh Mujibur reportedly has been held in prison at Mianwali, about 100 miles southwest of Rawalpindi. Informed sources said that they had heard that the trial would be conducted near Lyallpur, an industrial city about 150 miles directly south of Rawalpindi and deep in Punjab Province. This was not confirmed.

Sheikh Mujibur was arrested in East Pakistan on March 26 after the army crackdown in Dacca on the night of March 25. The 51-year-old president of the 1970 National Assembly seats, was flown to West Pakistan the next day, according to informed sources. Since then, his whereabouts have been an official secret.

The Awami League won 167 of the 169 seats in the East. In Washington, a State Department spokesman said the United States has expressed concern to the Pakistani government on humanitarian grounds over the plans to try Sheikh Mujibur.

"We also are concerned," press officer John King said, "over the effect summary action against this political leader could have on prospects for a peaceful political accommodation in East Pakistan."

In New Delhi, Indian Foreign Minister Swaran Singh warned Mujibur is court-martialed. "To stage a farcical trial against the sheikh is a gross violation of human rights and deserves to be condemned by the whole world," Mr. Singh told Parliament.

Mr. Singh did not elaborate on what the "serious consequences" of a trial might be.

Khartoum to Send Delegation To Peking to Reinforce Ties

BEIRUT, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Sudanese Defense Minister Khalid Hassan Abbas will visit Peking soon at the head of an official delegation, the government-controlled Al Sahafah newspaper said today.

The newspaper, quoted by the Egyptian Middle East News Agency, said Gen. Abbas will fly to Peking after he completes a visit to Kuwait.

His goal will be to meet Chinese officials and strengthen relations between the two countries, Al Sahafah said.

Late last week President Gaafar Numeiri, angered by the Soviet attitude toward the abortive coup of July 19 in Sudan, sent a message to Mao Tse-tung thanking him for the Chinese support to his regime.

Peking at first stayed silent on the Sudanese coup and counter-coup but later announced support for the latter. Political sources said the upheaval apparently was taken in Peking as a blow to the Soviet Union and to Moscow-oriented Arab Communists.

Clear Friendship In an interview published Saturday in Cairo's weekly newspaper Akhbar Al Yom, Gen. Numeiri said China has taken an honorable stand—one of friendship. "China's friendship with us is clear and the stand it has taken is sound because it understands our conditions and our character," Gen. Numeiri said.

The Khartoum newspaper Al Ayyam said Gen. Numeiri has explained in a message to UN Secretary-General U Thant his position on the Communists and trials and executions which followed his restoration to power.

He said the message included documents proving Communist involvement in the initial coup and confessions by the accused men.

Gen. Numeiri gave assurances that the trials were conducted in a totally just manner and emphasized that there are volunteers of Thai nationality in irregular forces in Laos.

These volunteers, many of them from areas bordering on Laos... and the military organizations to which they belonged, are part of the Royal Lao government armed forces and are under the command of the Royal Lao government through Lao military region commanders," the statement said.

It added that on June 7 the State Department acknowledged U.S. support to volunteers.

AN INTERVIEW WITH CHOU EN-LAI

By James Reston



Chinese Premier Chou En-lai

"We Chinese are not afraid of atom bombs. We are prepared against their attack, against their launching a pre-emptive attack on us. That is why we are digging underground tunnels.... The great majority of our big and medium cities now have networks of underground tunnels."

This rather ominous note at the end of a long evening, however, rather distorts the mood of the conversation.

Mr. Chou was often critical of the United States, the Soviet Union and especially Japan, but never belligerent, emotional, or bitter about the past.

"China," he said, fanning himself slowly and talking very softly, "is a country which was blockaded

by the United States for more than 20 years. Now, since there is a desire to come and look at China, it's all right. And since there is a desire to talk, we are also ready to talk.

"Of course, it goes without saying that the positions of our two sides are different.... To achieve relaxation, there must be a common desire for it, so various questions must be studied, and all these questions may be placed on the table for discussion."

"We do not expect a settlement of all questions at one stroke. That is not possible. That would not be practicable. But by contacting each other, we may be able to find out where we should start in solving these questions."

"That was nearer to his general approach and tone. There was, he thought, a problem that had to be sorted out between President Nixon's Guam Doctrine of encouraging other nations to assume more of the military burden in the Pacific and the President's desire for normalizing relations with China.

For, as the premier saw it, the Nixon doctrine only encouraged the militarists in Japan, who in his mind were a growing problem anyway, to follow Japan's economic expansion with military expansion. Indeed, Mr. Chou al-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

PEKING, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Premier Chou En-lai, of the People's Republic of China, is prepared for a very broad discussion of world problems with President Nixon, when the latter comes here sometime before next May.

In a five-hour recorded interview, which he personally reviewed and approved for publication, the 73-year-old Chinese leader stressed that he was not entirely preoccupied with the short-term problems of ending the war in Vietnam and the controversy over Taiwan and China's seat in the United Nations but also wanted to talk about the changing roles of the United States, Japan and the Soviet Union in Asia and the Pacific.

He expressed some concern over what he insisted was the rise of Japanese militarism and ambitions in Taiwan and Korea, and the mobilization of massive Soviet power on China's northern frontier. He referred calmly to the possibility of a Soviet attack on China.

"We Chinese are not afraid of atom bombs," he said. "We are prepared against their attack, against their launching a pre-emptive attack on us. That is why we are digging underground tunnels. You probably heard about this," he said.

I had noted great mounds of gravel and odd excavations all over the capital, and said I understood there was a network of civil defense bunkers in Peking. "Not only Peking," the premier said. "The great majority of our big and medium cities now have

networks of underground tunnels."

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11 More Are Killed

Ulster Invokes Internment Law

(Continued from Page 1) and liberal forces by the ban on parades. But there was strong criticism from right and left, and few politicians spoke up for the policy. The most important rightist Protestant, the Rev. Ian Paisley, denounced internment as a piece of "political expediency" by Mr. Faulkner "to bolster up his tottering premiership." Mr. Paisley favors arming local police and reserves to preserve order. The leading opposition group, the Social Democratic and Labor party, called for a campaign of civil disobedience against the internment policy. In a meeting with other opposition groups it urged the people of Northern Ireland not to pay their rents or taxes. In Dublin, Premier John Lynch said the internment move showed "the poverty of the policies" pursued in Belfast. He said the Northern Ireland regime, permanently in Protestant hands, was "incapable of just government." Mr. Lynch urged talks to try to create some alternative method of government in the north, but he acknowledged in a radio interview that Mr. Faulkner had so far shown no interest in a meeting with him and British authorities. In the past, the Dublin government has cracked down on the IRA along with Belfast, and many commentators have said that internment could work now only if Mr. Lynch invoked it at the same time to hold IRA leaders in the south. Between 1956 and 1962, Northern Ireland interned IRA men without any great political difficulty. But the psychological sit-

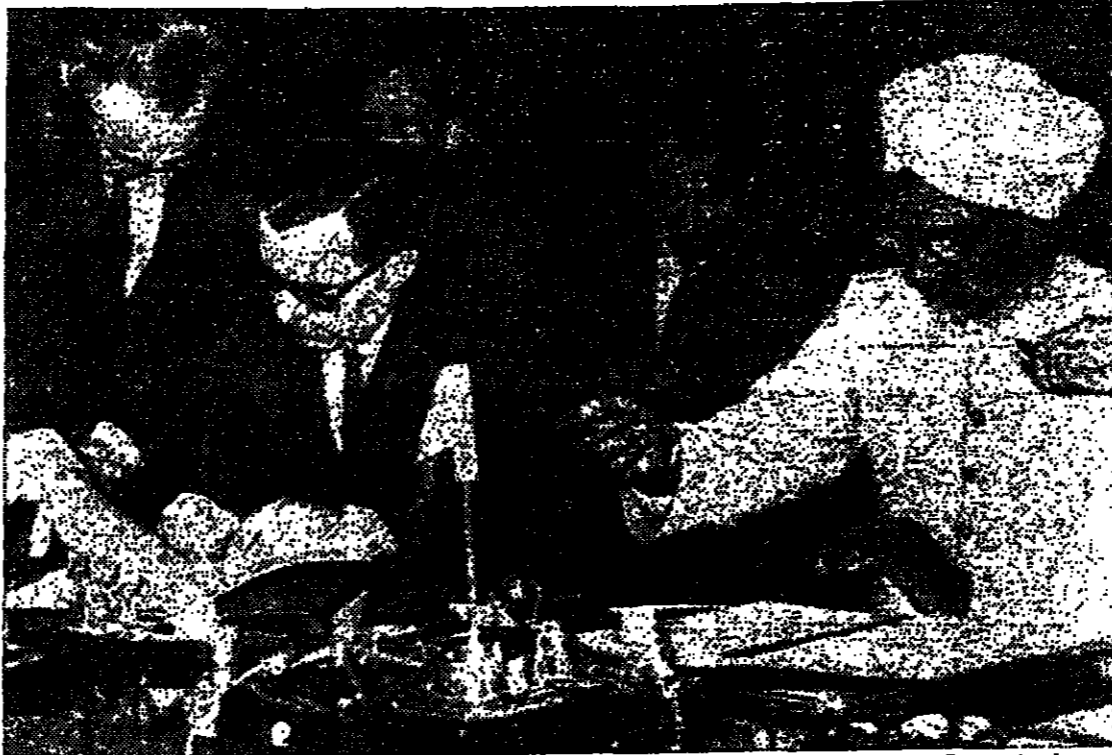
uation is entirely different now, and so is Mr. Lynch's political posture. In earlier years, the IRA did not have any broad support among the Catholics, who make up 30 percent of the Northern Irish population. Now the IRA, split into two warring wings, does have that popular support—for two reasons. First, it produced weapons to help defend Catholic areas of Belfast and other towns when they were being invaded by Protestant toughs in 1969. That was before the British Army was sent in. Second, as the army's arms search tactics have aroused increasing resentment in the Catholic ghettos, the IRA has won corresponding sympathy. It has effectively organized different Catholic areas for self-policing and defense. Mr. Faulkner said flatly today that the IRA was the principal objective of his policy. But he

said Catholics should not resent the use of internment. "Its benefits," he said, "should be felt not least in those areas where violent men have exercised a certain sway by threat and intimidation over decent and responsible men and women. . . . We are acting not to suppress freedom but to allow the overwhelming mass of our people to enjoy freedom—arresting freedom from fear and the gunmen, of the nightly explosion of kangaroo courts and all the apparatus of terrorism." Then he spoke directly to the Catholics, saying that he did not "for one moment confuse your community" with the IRA. "I appeal to you," he said, "to come out and join us in building this community up again—not simply to restore it to what it was, for many of us in the past have failed each other, but to build it on better, sounder and stronger lines." But long before his voice came over the radio, Catholic fury had burst out. Within minutes of the pre-dawn raids, when the arrested men had been driven off in trucks, the word had spread. Young men poured onto the streets, some carrying gasoline and nail bombs. Catholic feelings were especially high because of an apparent mistake by the army last Saturday in killing a Catholic father of six children, Harry Thornton, who had apparently done nothing. Mr. Thornton was driving past a Belfast police station when his truck backfired. Witnesses said soldiers ran out and, when Mr. Thornton stopped at a traffic light, shot him dead. A man in the truck with him was arrested and beaten up by the police. The army has promised an investigation of the incident but no far has said nothing. All police leave was canceled today, and 4,000 part-time army reservists were called into full-time duty. There are already nearly 12,000 British troops in Ulster. The idea of preventive detention is historically alien to British law. But it is permitted under the Special Powers Act, which applies only to Northern Ireland. Under the internment order, Mr. Faulkner himself will go over the case of every arrested person and decide whether to intern him. He will rely on police evidence without any hearing or trial. But he said today that anyone interned would be able to appeal to a special committee that would advise him. Belfast tonight presented a gloomy and frightening scene. On the main shopping streets there was virtually no traffic. Just a few blocks from the center, the streets showed signs of all the troubles of recent months. Windows were smashed, rubble lay over the streets and a smell of burning hung in the air from the day's fires. Dozens of houses were still burning late tonight. Every few streets there was suddenly an army roadblock or a corner with a sandbag command post with army marksmen inside. Armored troop carriers and firetrucks raced through the streets.

London's Biggest Fire Since War

LONDON, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Firemen tapped the River Thames tonight in an effort to contain the biggest fire in London since World War II. At least eight of the 300 firemen engaged were injured as the blaze, in a disused six-story cold-storage plant in South London near Tower Bridge, continued unabated for more than six hours.

A London Fire Brigade spokesman said local hydrants and water supplies were insufficient, and the firemen had to tap the river for additional water.



NEW TREATY—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and Indian Foreign Minister Sardar Swaran Singh signing a 20-year friendship treaty in New Delhi yesterday.

Israel Raids Palestinians in S. Lebanon

TEL AVIV, Aug. 9 (AP).—Israeli troops battled with Arab guerrillas today during an Israeli raid on Palestinian strongholds in southern Lebanon, the military command said. One guerrilla was killed and an Israeli soldier wounded during the small arms and mortar duel north of Jebel Rous, near the junction of the Israeli, Syrian and Lebanese frontiers, a spokesman said. The Israelis said the raid into the so-called "Patahand" guerrilla stronghold in southern Lebanon was carried out by infantry units supported by weapons in Israel. It was described as another in the continuing series of strikes aimed at removing up and striking at guerrilla outposts north of the frontier. In Beirut, a guerrilla communiqué reported that Israeli troops in armored cars and half-tracks had lunged into southern Lebanon today behind a heavy artillery barrage. The communiqué claimed there were "hand to hand battles" during the six hours of fighting that began after dawn. It reported one guerrilla was killed and four wounded. However, a Lebanese Army spokesman said one Lebanese woman was slightly wounded in "enemy attacks" and made no reference to the guerrillas. He said Israeli artillery shelled the hills overlooking the town of Rachaya and the village of Habbariye for three hours, destroying one house and damaging crops. Rachaya and Habbariye are 15 miles apart on the western slope of Mount Hermon, both four miles from the Israeli border.

Sadat Wishing An 'Ellsberg' Will Tell U.S. Mideast Policy

CAIRO, Aug. 9 (AP).—Egypt's President Anwar Sadat expressed the hope yesterday that "some brave American like (Daniel) Ellsberg will come forth and expose the true face of American policy in the Mideast." Addressing the Central Committee of the Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's only authorized political party, Mr. Sadat said that he believed secret documents on the Middle East existed similar to the Vietnam papers made available to The New York Times by Mr. Ellsberg. "I am sure the conscience of the American people will be awakened when they realize the truth about the Israeli aggression against Egypt and the U.S. role in it when the secrets of American aid provided to Israel at the expense of the American people are made known," Mr. Sadat said. Mr. Sadat's remarks at the closed meeting of the Central Committee were reported today by the authoritative newspaper Al-Ahram. The paper also said that Mr. Sadat has made available to committee members the texts of messages he has thus far exchanged with President Nixon in efforts to reach a peaceful Arab-Israeli settlement.

Russia, India Sign Pact of Friendship

(Continued from Page 1) to feel angry and isolated by the policy of the other great powers—the United States and Communist China—in which some officials have even seen an anti-Indian conspiracy. China is supporting Pakistan outright and the United States is pursuing an ambiguous policy—giving sizable relief aid but at the same time continuing shipments of arms to Pakistan. Centrally Stressed NEW DELHI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said today that India remained nonaligned even though it had signed a friendship treaty with the Soviet Union. "Our critics may say we have shifted our policy toward the super powers," she told a mass political rally a few hours after the treaty was signed. "This is not true," she said. Shellings Claimed RAWALPINDI, Aug. 9 (AP).—Pakistan claimed today that Indian shellings killed 20 persons and wounded several others at various points along Pakistan's border. Pakistan also accused Indian troops of taking offensive positions near the border with West Bengal in a "flagrant violation" of cease-fire rules, which call for a five-mile no-man's-land along the frontier. The Pakistanis claimed that the shellings were "unprovoked" and took place between July 28 and Friday. The Pakistani government also has invited Mr. Gromyko to visit Pakistan, informed sources said today. The report circulated as government sources said that the Foreign Ministry was studying the implications of the treaty. "We are saying nothing for the moment," a Foreign Ministry source said. "All the implications of the treaty are not very clear."

Eban to See Rogers

JERUSALEM, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Abba Eban will confer next month with Secretary of State William P. Rogers in Washington, the newspaper Maariv said today. Mr. Eban is also likely to meet "other American officials" when he goes to the United States in mid-September to head the Israeli delegation to the UN General Assembly, Maariv said. Meanwhile, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said tonight Mr. Eban had accepted an invitation from the British government to visit London in late November.

Senate Unit Backs Grant to Israel

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A majority of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today endorsed a grant of \$200 million in supporting assistance to Israel "in view of its very heavy defense burdens." In a letter to Secretary of State William P. Rogers, ten of the committee's 17 members urged the administration to approve inclusion of the funds in the foreign aid bill. Although committee action on the measure was not completed before Congress started its month-long recess last Friday, the senators said they felt Mr. Rogers should have their views without delay.

3d Nerve Gas Shipment

NAHA, Okinawa, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The 7,161-ton U.S. Navy transport McGraw sailed from Okinawa yesterday for Johnston Island with 1,855 tons of nerve gas shells. It was the third shipment of the gas to leave Okinawa and 5,668 tons remain.

Rogers Confers With Thant On India-Pakistan Situation

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 9 (Reuters).—U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers discussed the India-Pakistan problem today with Secretary-General Thant. Mr. Rogers told reporters during a recess that the emphasis had been on humanitarian aspects of the "very serious situation that exists in Pakistan." Questioned about the new Soviet-Indian treaty of friendship, he said: "I hope it will have an effect for the good on the humanitarian problem." Assistant Secretary of State Joseph Sisco was in Mr. Rogers's party. Mr. Rogers confirmed that there had also been a brief discussion with Mr. Thant of the Middle East problem. Reverting to the India-Pakistan question, he said that the purpose of his mission was "to give emphasis to the very important role that the United Nations is playing in the humanitarian aspects of this crisis." He said that he wanted also, on behalf of the United States, to assure Mr. Thant that "we would do all we could to support that effort." The planning being done by the secretary-general and his staff for relief was "very reassuring." The UN and its family of specialized agencies were "very well equipped to deal with these problems," Mr. Rogers said.

U.S. to Export Foundry to Russia

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—The United States today approved export of \$182 million in foundry equipment to the Soviet Union—the first step in a nearly \$1 billion deal between the Russians and Mack Truck Inc. Commerce Department officials confirmed it had approved licenses to export the equipment to the Soviet Union and said it was for "the project on the Kama River." Mack Truck has signed a contract with the Soviet Union to build a huge truck plant on the Kama River, 600 miles east of Moscow.

Nixon Signs Bill For Lockheed Loan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—President Nixon signed today the bill that permits the privately financed Lockheed Aircraft Corp. to borrow from private sources \$250 million in government-guaranteed loans. The administration-backed measure was first passed July 30 by the House, 182 to 139. The Senate followed suit Aug. 2 but by only a one-vote margin, 49 to 48.

No 2-China Tennis Table Policy; U.S. Ban Hampers Taiwan Team

SEATTLE, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Three members of the U.S. Table Tennis Association took part in an exhibition match against members of a touring Nationalist China team here over the weekend despite a USITTA refusal to sanction play between its members and the Taiwan players. The match, at Seattle University on Saturday, was arranged with the sanction of Dr. Michael Scott, chairman of the Washington State Table Tennis Association. He said he was opposed to the USITTA action, taken on the ground that Taiwan does not belong to the International Table Tennis Federation. "The nine-member Taiwan team arrived in the United States at the end of July for a six-week, 30-city tour and until Saturday had difficulty finding top-class competition and had met only local volunteer teams. The visit is being sponsored by the International Council of Christian Churches, led by Dr. Carl McIntyre, a fundamentalist radio preacher. At recent press conferences, Dr. McIntyre has criticized the planned visit to Peking by President Nixon, as well as moves to invite a Chinese table tennis team to tour the United States. Accusing the USITTA of putting pressure on its members not to play the visiting Taiwan team, Dr. Scott said that "instead of trying to make sportsmen act like politicians, we should be striving to make politicians act like sportsmen."

5-Hour Session

James Reston's Interview With China's Chou En-lai

(Continued from Page 1) most stated it as a rule of life, that military power followed economic power. He was quite generous to the Japanese people in general—"A diligent and brave people and a great nation," he called them. But the United States was promoting their economic and military power, he asserted, and if Washington did not handle the Taiwan and Korean questions carefully, Japan would move in as the United States pulled back and the military movement had to be stopped soon, he said. If he was so worried about the Japanese getting out of hand, he was asked, why was he so eager to get rid of the U.S.-Japanese security treaty which had been a restraining force on Japan, particularly in the nuclear field? The premier rejected this as a "forced argument." Despite this treaty, he said, "Japan with its present industrial capabilities is fully able to produce all the means of delivery. It is able to manufacture ground-to-air missiles, ground-to-ground missiles, and sea-to-ground missiles. As for bombers, it is all the more capable of manufacturing them. The only thing lacking is the nuclear warhead."

Ambitions in Taiwan "Japan's output of nuclear power is increasing daily," he added. "The United States supply contract for its requirement, so it is now importing enriched uranium from other countries. And so its nuclear weapons can be produced readily." If Japan gave up its ambitions in Taiwan and Korea, the premier said, it might be possible to negotiate a Sino-Japanese mutual nonaggression pact, but it wanted to control Taiwan and was content to keep Peking out of the United Nations and establish "an independent Taiwan." He was asked whether, looking ahead, he could see the possibility of negotiating a nonaggression pact with the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan. While he clearly thought there was a long way to go before such ambitious political developments, he said it was something he and President Nixon might talk about. The interview took place Aug. 5 in the Fukien Room of the Great Hall of the People in the center of the capital. Those present, in addition to the premier, were members of the Foreign Office staff, and my wife and I. Mr. Chou was dressed in a plain gray Mao jacket and somehow, as his power has expanded, he seems to have shrunk physically. He was courteous and grave and seemed eager to get on with this experiment in diplomatic exploration while there was still time. Nothing Critical Critical as he was about past U.S. policy in China, Taiwan, Indochina, and Japan, he said absolutely nothing that could be regarded as critical of President Nixon personally and was obviously eager for any information he could get about the President's psychology. He praised the boldness of the President's initiative in seeking the meeting with China. He showed detailed knowledge of Mr. Nixon's recent speech in Kansas City and said he was waiting for a transcript of the President's latest news conference. While he conceded there was a lot of technical underbrush to be cleared away before the President arrived here and that maybe some of this could be done by technicians, he insisted that "if these questions are to be solved, they can only be solved when the President himself comes." Also, he made a point of stressing that no private deals had been made during the recent visit of the President's Assistant for National Security Affairs, Henry A. Kissinger, to Peking, and he went out of his way to recall the friendly relations between the American and Chinese peoples in the past. At no time, however, did the



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PEKING MISSION to West
TOKYO, Monday, Aug. 9 (AP).—A Communist Chinese delegation for cooperation in telecommunications, headed by Chung Fu-hsiang, left Peking today for a tour of Britain, France, Switzerland and Chile.

WEATHER	
CITY	WEATHER
ALGERIE	19 66 Sunny
AMSTERDAM	19 66 Very cloudy
ANKARA	23 73 Very cloudy
ATHENS	22 72 Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	20 68 Partly cloudy
BERLIN	20 68 Very cloudy
BUDAPEST	21 70 Very cloudy
CAIRO	28 82 Partly cloudy
CASABLANCA	24 75 Sunny
COFFENTRAGEN	16 61 Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	22 72 Cloudy
DUBLIN	12 53 Very cloudy
EDINBURGH	17 63 Rain
FRANKFURT	19 68 Overcast
FRANCOFORT	22 73 Cloudy
GENEVA	22 72 Sunny
HELSINKI	18 64 Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	20 68 Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	19 66 Cloudy
LONDON	12 53 Overcast
LONDON	20 68 Overcast
MADRID	26 80 Cloudy
MILAN	22 72 Sunny
MONTECARLO	22 73 Cloudy
MOSCOW	21 71 Partly cloudy
MUNICH	21 70 Partly cloudy
NEW YORK	30 86 Sunny
OSLO	17 63 Very cloudy
PARIS	22 73 Cloudy
PARIS	22 73 Partly cloudy
ROME	23 81 Sunny
SOVIET	21 70 Cloudy
TOKYO	24 75 Sunny
TUNIS	24 75 Sunny
VIENNA	24 75 Partly cloudy
WARSAW	20 66 Cloudy
WASHINGTON	22 80 Sunny
ZURICH	21 70 Partly cloudy

(U.S. Celsius temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT)

Negro Family In U.S. Makes Sharp Gains

Census Bureau Lists New Average Status.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (NYT). —By 1970, the average American Negro family had acquired a better education, a better home and better-paying jobs than ever before, a new finding of the Census Bureau shows.

The bureau, which issued a 156-page report July 26 on the social and economic status of blacks in the 1960s, averaged its findings to determine what it calls "the typical family" in a new report.

A husband, wife and three children under 18 years old make up the family, which is slightly smaller than in the past. The average husband and father has just turned 41, and his wife is almost 39. Black mothers are slightly older now than a generation ago, but the age of fathers has remained about the same.

In an analysis the Census Bureau made last February of black and white income levels for the decade ending in 1970, the most striking gains were among 339,000 Northern black families with husband and wife under age 35 and both present. At that time, Herman E. Miller, director of census population studies, said, "these are the most stable and promising of black families."

The Changing Picture

The February analysis indicated that for 1.5 million black families with no father present, there was no gain at all, relative to whites. It also showed that the number of black households outside the South headed by women jumped from 400,000 in 1960 to 800,000 now.

The earlier report said that the number of black families of all types in the South gained only slightly. Even after these gains, they now average only 87 percent of white income, "the worst kind of average" according to Mr. Miller.

In the latest report, black parents today have had about four more years of schooling than their parents had. The average black parent in 1970 had 11 years of school, compared to seven years in 1950.

The purchasing power of the black family doubled between 1950 and 1970. The 1970 median income was about \$6,300, compared to \$3,200 (\$2,900 in terms of 1970 purchasing power) in 1950.

The Higher Incomes

The male head of a black family made about three and a half times as much as his father did and that income is supplemented by a growing number of working wives.

The male head of the family probably works the full year and is most likely to be employed as a craftsman, operative, laborer or service worker. That is, a carpenter, mechanic, assembler, truck or taxi driver, waiter, parking lot attendant, janitor or construction worker.

The "typical" black family lives in central city, where 60 percent of all black families live.

The family's living quarters are rented—as are 86 percent of all black-occupied housing units. The quarters have complete plumbing facilities—unlike the average black family in 1950, when only 39 percent of black-occupied housing units had hot and cold piped water, toilet and bath for a family's exclusive use. By 1970, 89 percent of black-occupied housing contained those facilities.

Philip Berrigan Pnt in Solitary For Leaflets

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 9 (AP)—The Rev. Philip Berrigan was put in solitary confinement today for passing out leaflets urging inmates at the federal prison here to go on a hunger strike and work strike in support of "political prisoners."

John J. Norton, warden, said Berrigan passed out the leaflets and then was placed in a cell in a separate unit and not allowed to mingle with other prisoners. A recent visit in support of Berrigan, his brother, the Rev. Daniel Berrigan, and others who described themselves as "political prisoners" was staged outside the prison during the weekend.

The Berrigans are serving sentences here on charges of destroying draft records in Catonsville, Md. They were refused parole last month.



ADULT HUMOR—Astronaut David Scott (left) made a joke on reviewing stand at Killeen Air Force Base in Texas Sunday night, but evidently the kids didn't get it. With Scott, from left, are: Merrill Worden, father of

command module pilot; Tracy Scott, 10; Merrill Worden, 13; her father, Alfred M. Worden; James B. Irwin and his four children: Jill, 10 (barely visible); Jay, 11; Jan, 6, and James, 8. The astronauts were not quarantined.

Facing Two Weeks of Reports

Astronauts Begin Their Debriefing

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Apollo-15's triumphant astronauts settled down today to two weeks of reports on man's most productive lunar expedition.

"Boy, I'll tell you, it's really great to be back," said Col. David R. Scott, 37, the bearded commander of the nation's fourth moon landing mission. "But that was a super-fine trip and we really enjoyed it."

Col. Scott, Maj. Alfred M. Worden, 39, and Lt. Col. James B. Irwin, 41, freed from the quarantine imposed on earlier lunar explorers, began their day at 1300 GMT by reporting to the clinic at the Manned Spacecraft Center for detailed tests.

Huey Newton Jury Disagrees, 11 to 1; Third Trial Is Planned

By Min S. Yee

OAKLAND, Calif., Aug. 9 (WP)—An Alameda County Court judge declared a mistrial yesterday in the manslaughter retrial of Black Panther co-founder Huey T. Newton.

The jury indicated that it was deadlocked 11 to 1, but declined comment on whether the majority leaned toward a guilty or innocent verdict.

Mr. Newton himself was jubilant. "It's what I had expected. I feel fine and ready for a fight," Mr. Newton's defense attorney, Charles R. Garry, said. "I'm keenly disappointed. It's impossible for a Black Panther, especially the minister of defense, to get a fair trial."

Alameda County District Attorney Lowell Jensen said he "certainly" would try Mr. Newton again.

"A case like this is not a normal case. It involves the slaying of a police officer, about the most serious offense we can think of," Mr. Jensen said.

Mr. Newton, 29, is free on \$50,000 bail. The mistrial was declared late yesterday afternoon after the jury foreman passed a note to the judge saying "one of the jurors no longer wishes to deliberate." The juror, Yae Wadda, told the judge, "We are at a deadlock."

The jury's decision came nearly four years after the alleged incident and three years after Mr. Newton was convicted of voluntary manslaughter.

In the 1968 trial Mr. Newton was charged with first-degree murder in the Oct. 28, 1967, slaying of an Oakland policeman.

Tokyo Again Protests French Nuclear Test

TOKYO, Aug. 9 (Reuters)—Japan today renewed her demand for immediate suspension of French nuclear tests in the southern Pacific, following another explosion earlier today.

Tatsumu Wada, director of the Foreign Ministry information bureau, said in a statement: "It is extremely regrettable that France is continuing to ignore Japan's repeated protests. We demand for the sake of peace and the sixth century mediation suspension of the testing."



Huey Newton

John Frey. Mr. Newton had served 22 months of a 2-to-15-year sentence on the manslaughter conviction when an appeals court reversed the verdict on the grounds that the first trial judge erred in instructing the jury.

Calif. Police Win New Acquittal in Mexicans' Death

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 8 (Reuters)—Four California policemen were acquitted here today by a federal jury on charges connected with the killing of two Mexicans during a police raid a year ago.

The policemen were charged with violating the civil rights of the two young Mexicans by shooting and killing them during the raid. The four, three from Los Angeles and one from the northern California town of San Leandro, had already been acquitted in municipal and superior courts on charges of manslaughter and assault following "defense arguments that the shootings were a mistake."

The federal government then decided to press civil-rights charges against them, causing a political uproar in Los Angeles, with Police Chief Edward Davis declaring the move was motivated by politics.

Chief of AEC Sure Alaskan A-Test Is Safe

By Tim O'Brien

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP). —Glenn T. Seaborg, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, said yesterday that a five-megaton underground explosion scheduled this fall on the Alaskan island of Amchitka "can be carried out entirely safely."

Appearing on "Meet the Press," an NBC television program, Mr. Seaborg said that AEC studies indicated that the explosion would not cause earthquakes or tidal waves or release radioactivity into the atmosphere or ocean.

The proposed, \$118 million nuclear test has been criticized by environmentalists, who say that it will kill large numbers of sea otters, seals and sea lions. Ecologists also worry that the blast might release radiation into the sea, jeopardizing Alaska's \$80 million salmon industry.

"I feel so strongly," Mr. Seaborg said, "that I would be willing to go up to Amchitka myself, my family, my friends—I just don't think there is any appreciable chance at all that anything untoward will happen."

A Little Homesick

Col. Scott told the cheering crowd that he watched the bright, full moon as he flew home, "and as I looked out, I felt a little homesick."

Col. Irwin, who like Maj. Worden had shaved his beard after splashdown, said he thought a lot during the flight about the thousands of people who worked on Project Apollo to make it a success.

"I was thankful for the genius of man to be able to create such beautiful machinery, beautiful equipment; thankful for the people that carefully put it all together; thankful for the people that tested it; and last of all, thankful for the people on the ground that were helping us operate it," Col. Irwin said.

The three previous moon landing crews returned to the space center in special isolation vans and had to live in quarantine at the receiving laboratory for three weeks to make certain they picked up no germs that would be harmful to life on earth.

U.S. health officials decided after Apollo-14 that the moon was germ free and the quarantine was no longer needed.

But the astronauts' schedule for the next two weeks is still a busy one. For the next two days, they will relieve virtually every critical moment of their mission for engineers assessing the operation of the intricate space machinery.

Of particular interest is Apollo-15's parachute system. One of three parachutes collapsed during the descent and the capsule hit the ocean twice harder than normal. The spacecraft is designed to land safely with two chutes, but engineers want to make certain all three work for Apollo-16, set for launch next March 17.

One of the parachutes was recovered and Thomas Oriant, logistic coordinator for recovery and return, said "We're not sure we got the bad chute, but we sure hope so."

The astronauts are expected to help in the preliminary rock analysis Wednesday and then they will undergo medical debriefings. The spacemen have a news conference scheduled for 1400 GMT Thursday.

Teachers' Pay Raises Cited

U.S. Schools Forced to Trim Services as Deficits Mount

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (WP). —Chicago will shut down its school system for most of December if the mayor and state legislature cannot provide \$23.8 million more.

Philadelphia cut out all extra-curricular activities, including sports, and still had to pay its teachers in script at the end of the last school year.

Detroit allowed 200 teaching positions to remain empty last spring, stopped repainting its old schools, put its maintenance crews on four-day weeks instead of five, and still finished with a \$20-million deficit. Its assured 1971-72 school revenue is \$330 million, its projected school expenses \$380 million. It doesn't know what it is going to do.

These are three rather extreme examples of a money crisis that is building up in almost every U.S. school district as the school year approaches. It is most acute, at least most dramatic, in big cities.

Fewer Students
The problem is no longer the postwar baby boom and rising enrollments, as it was in the 1950s, and through most of the 1960s. In big cities especially, enrollments are stable, or even declining slightly.

The problem is finding funds to cover steadily increasing teacher pay.

In Chicago, Philadelphia and Detroit, the impending deficits are due almost entirely to pay raises sought and won in collective bargaining by those cities' strong teacher unions.

The same is true elsewhere. Boston's public school enrollment has held steady recently, yet its school budget "has doubled in the last five years, which is since collective bargaining began," Leo J. Burke, the system's business manager, said.

It is difficult, however, for even their severest critics to argue that teachers in Boston or elsewhere are driving taxpayers to rebellion and school systems into bankruptcy through sheer greed.

Pay Has Doubled

In Boston five years ago, a beginning teacher with a bachelor's degree was paid \$3,500, according to Mr. Burke. Starting pay now is \$7,500, more than double the five-year-old figure, but still hardly a princely

sum by U.S. urban cost-of-living standards. Not every big city is in trouble. Los Angeles, Cleveland, Dallas and Miami think they can make it through the year without major cutbacks, but without major improvements, either. They are at relative fiscal standstills.

The money crisis has produced various calls for reform, on both sides.

Some say the schools aren't giving the taxpayers their money's worth. "We must stop congratulating ourselves for spending nearly as much money on education as does the entire rest of the world—\$65 billion a year on all levels—when we are not getting as much as we should out of the dollars we spend," President Nixon told Congress in his 1970 message on educational reform.

The federal government now supplies about 7 percent of public school revenues, the states, 41 percent, and local governments, 52 percent.

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Harriman Says Nixon Lost Chance to Slow Arms Race

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—President Nixon lost an important chance in 1969 to defuse the arms race and achieve a comprehensive arms limitation with the Soviet Union when he decided to deploy new offensive weapons, Averell Harriman told Congress today.

Mr. Harriman said the administration has "not lived by the promise President Nixon gave to move into an era of negotiations rather than confrontation."

The record is rather one of lost opportunities, he said, adding that both the Soviet Union and the United States have escalated the arms race at an unusually high rate at the very time they were conducting strategic arms limitation talks.

"No wonder the talks have taken so long and now only a limited agreement appears in sight, and not a comprehensive one," said Mr. Harriman, a leading Democratic spokesman and

former U.S. chief negotiator at the Paris peace talks.

"In the first part of 1969 President Nixon could well have announced, as he was urged to do, that we would not test or deploy any further sophisticated nuclear weapons providing the Soviets extended parallel restraint," Mr. Harriman told the Joint Congressional Economic Committee.

"I believe that the Soviets would have responded at the time," he said.

Budget Hearings

Mr. Harriman's testimony came as Sen. William Proxmire, D., Wis., long a critic of Pentagon spending, opened hearings in the military budget.

Mr. Harriman, who insisted throughout that the first priority should be ending the Vietnam war, was especially critical of the U.S. decision to deploy its anti-ballistic missile defense and its MIRVs—multiple warheads on single missiles, each capable of hitting a separate target.

It is "ridiculous" to consider ABM a "bargaining chip" in negotiations, he said, when the fact is "it is exactly the reverse: if we move ahead, they move ahead."

He said there was no need to deploy MIRV when an adequate arms balance existed, and said: "I have been told directly that the Soviets consider our MIRV breakthrough as giving us the potential of multiplying our warheads fourfold."

"We are moving ahead before it is necessary—and that may be causing the other side to do the same," he contended.

In other areas, Mr. Harriman made these comments:

- "The idea of Soviet takeover in Europe is nonexistent."
- Communists may become members of such Western European governments as Italy, but "the idea that whenever a Communist goes into a government it means a Communist takeover is a lot of nonsense."
- The Communist threat is "very definitely less" than it was 25 years ago.
- The United States cannot afford to relax its defense altogether but must follow a middle course. For example, the American Navy must be maintained to prevent the Mediterranean from becoming a "Soviet lake."



CASUALTY—South Vietnamese soldiers carry wounded mate to helicopter evacuation point after engagement in Parrot's Beak section of eastern Cambodia recently.

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U.S. Planes Again Strike In N. Vietnam

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (AP).—American fighter-bombers made their 48th attack of the year inside North Vietnam yesterday, and B-52 bombers attacked enemy positions one mile south of the Demilitarized Zone, the U.S. command announced today.

The command said the "proactive reaction" strike six miles north of the DMZ was against anti-aircraft guns that fired on an unarmed reconnaissance plane and two fighter-bombers escorting it.

The U.S. planes were not hit. The F-4 pilots said they were unable to assess the damage because of the smoke from their bombs.

The reconnaissance plane presumably was gathering photo and electronic intelligence on North Vietnamese gun sites, supply points and troop movements.

Meanwhile, three B-52s dropped 90 tons of bombs on suspected troop concentrations nine miles northwest of Cam Lo and a mile south of the DMZ. The raids were about four miles north of Fire Base Fuller, which was hit with two heavy mortar barrages last week.

Six other B-52s pounded suspected troop concentrations and weapons positions near the Laotian border before dawn today.

Adm. G. L. Weyler Dies, Led Fleet In Pacific Battle

CORONADO, Calif., Aug. 9 (AP).—Adm. George Lester Weyler, 85, retired, who was credited for the major victory over a Japanese fleet in the Battle of the Leyte Gulf in October, 1944, died Friday, it was announced Sunday.

Adm. Weyler commanded the battleship division that crippled the Japanese at Leyte. Some naval historians single out his victory as one of the few successful executions of a difficult battle maneuver called "crossing the T."

This concentration of U.S. firepower cost the Japanese fleet two battleships, a heavy cruiser, a light cruiser and six destroyers. The U.S. force lost a PT boat and sustained heavy damage to one destroyer.

Athens Ex-Mayor, Now Exile, Loses His Citizenship

ATHENS, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The government announced today it has deprived a former mayor of Athens, George Piyas, of his Greek citizenship on the grounds he engaged in anti-national activities in Britain and elsewhere.

Three weeks ago the government took away the citizenship of newspaper publisher Helen Viachou and retired Col. Dimitrios Oropoulos on the same grounds. Both now live in London.

Mr. Piyas was mayor at the time of the military takeover in April, 1967. He retained that post until King Constantine's abortive counter-coup in December of that year.

When the king's counter-coup took place, Mr. Piyas was in Europe on an official visit and he never returned to this country. He publishes a monthly magazine in Greek called National Unity which contains about 100 pages of anti-junta material in each issue.

Saigon Paper That Backs Ky Has Daily Race With Censor

SAIGON, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Late each afternoon, recently South Vietnamese policemen have arrived at the central newspaper distributing market to confiscate the daily Lap Truong.

Lap Truong, or Independent Opinion, is financed by supporters of Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky. It is best known for its sharp criticism of the government of President Nguyen Van Thieu and for presently being the most frequently confiscated newspaper in Saigon.

As of Friday, 87 of the last 82 issues of Lap Truong had been confiscated by Vietnamese policemen acting under orders of the minister of information, Trung Bui Dien.

"How can anyone claim the elections are being conducted fairly?" the 42-year-old editor of Lap Truong, Vu Tai Luc, asked an American.

"The government is afraid of us," Mr. Luc said, "because Nguyen Cao Ky really has more popularity than Nguyen Van Thieu. That's why the government cannot let our papers circulate in Vietnam."

Generators Failed in Combat

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A congressional report says hundreds of electric generators that broke down in combat in Vietnam were sold to the U.S. government under "a tangled web of contractor influence over Marine Corps personnel."

The report, released yesterday by the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee, said: "The defective generators adversely affected the Marine Corps combat capability in Vietnam, and may have contributed to combat casualties."

The subcommittee said the report, dealing "for the most part with petty corruption in low places," has been turned over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Makers of the generators said their products met all government requirements. They blamed the problem on untrained Marine mechanics.

Built by the Consolidated Diesel Electric Co. of Old Greenwich, Conn., the generators turned up with missing pistons, loose screws, frayed wiring and cracked fuel tanks, according to the report. It said that within seven months of shipment, the first 300 units sent to Vietnam were out of commission.

The generators were designed to power radar units for spotting enemy mortars near Da Nang.

Since 1967, the report said, Consolidated has been awarded four contracts totaling more than \$77 million to build 7,000 generators.

Daniel Elmore, a civilian contracting official for the Marine Corps, and a man described as his friend, Daniel Ross, Consolidated's Washington representative, were named by investigators as principals in the case.

House Unit Sees Corruption In Marines' Faulty Equipment

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—A congressional report says hundreds of electric generators that broke down in combat in Vietnam were sold to the U.S. government under "a tangled web of contractor influence over Marine Corps personnel."

The report, released yesterday by the House Armed Services investigating subcommittee, said: "The defective generators adversely affected the Marine Corps combat capability in Vietnam, and may have contributed to combat casualties."

The subcommittee said the report, dealing "for the most part with petty corruption in low places," has been turned over to the Justice Department for possible prosecution.

Makers of the generators said their products met all government requirements. They blamed the problem on untrained Marine mechanics.

Built by the Consolidated Diesel Electric Co. of Old Greenwich, Conn., the generators turned up with missing pistons, loose screws, frayed wiring and cracked fuel tanks, according to the report. It said that within seven months of shipment, the first 300 units sent to Vietnam were out of commission.

The generators were designed to power radar units for spotting enemy mortars near Da Nang.

Since 1967, the report said, Consolidated has been awarded four contracts totaling more than \$77 million to build 7,000 generators.

Daniel Elmore, a civilian contracting official for the Marine Corps, and a man described as his friend, Daniel Ross, Consolidated's Washington representative, were named by investigators as principals in the case.

Argentina's Armed Rebels Reported to Number 6,000

By Juan de Onis

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Argentine estimates that the armed subversive movements in this country have reached an active membership of 6,000.

Nearly every day there is some commando action by leftist subversives in this metropolitan area of eight million people or in the two major cities of the interior, Rosario and Cordoba. Unless there is shooting, violent events draw little attention. An ordinary police station or a solitary subversive is overpowered, and the attackers make off with arms and uniforms. Small banks, post offices or industrial plants are held up.

But there are more spectacular actions that cause public concern and lead to political anxiety.

In April, an armed group of the so-called Revolutionary Armed Forces invaded an army truck convoy near Pilar, in the Province of Buenos Aires, and made off with tons of arms and ammunition. An army lieutenant was killed during the action.

The killing aroused the armed forces and led to the establishment of a special federal tribunal to try all cases of political subversion. It also resulted in the decree that placed repression of subversive groups under direct control of the armed forces.

Support For Guevara

The Revolutionary Armed Forces was organized about 1966, with Cuban-trained personnel involved, and was supposed to serve as support for the guerrilla movement in Bolivia of the late Ernesto Che Guevara, who dreamed that his Bolivian uprising would spread southward to his native Argentina.

On July 13, Juan Pablo Maestre, a 28-year-old marketing analyst with the Gillette Co. here, and his wife, Mirta, were seized by four armed men in a civilian dress as they left the home of Mirta's father, a business executive. Only hours before, federal policemen had visited the Gillette offices and sought information on Mr. Maestre.

Two days later the body of Mr. Maestre was found in a ditch with several bullet wounds. His wife is still missing.

The federal police have announced that they have been unable to solve the case.

A communication from the Revolutionary Armed Forces read at Mr. Maestre's funeral indicated that he had been a revolutionary. He was described as "an active militant who participated brilliantly" in the attack on the army convoy at Pilar and in other actions by the group.

He was also identified as a follower of the exiled Argentine dictator Juan Peron and as a negotiator between the Revolutionary Armed Forces and two Peronist groups, the Peronist Armed Forces and the Montoneros.

Lawyers representing the parents of Mrs. Maestre sought unsuccessfully to force a judicial investigation. They have publicly accused a "death squad" organized by the federal police of responsibility. A bomb subsequently damaged the home of one of the lawyers, and they have received anonymous threats.

On July 28, a retired army major, Ricardo Sammartino, who was chief of police in Cordoba

Coast Guard Ends Voyage Of Hijackers

HONOLULU, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Three gunmen ended a hazardous cruise aboard a \$150,000 yacht they hijacked from here four days ago when they surrendered to the U.S. Coast Guard today.

The hijackers, armed with pistols and rifles they found aboard the 76-foot ketch Kamalii, had seemed ready to shoot it out for nine hours before they allowed Coast Guardsmen to board the yacht.

They surrendered with the Coast Guard cutter Cape Corwin, machine guns pointed at them. Coast Guard sailors boarded the Kamalii to sail it back to Honolulu where it was stolen from its berth on Friday.

Once out to sea, the hijackers put the yacht's three crewmen in a life raft.

The hijacking was not discovered until Saturday night, when an Italian freighter picked up the crewmen.

Oil millionaire Larry Doheny, owner of the Kamalii, was at his Honolulu home during the theft. He joined the Coast Guards on their chase. They caught up with the yacht about 300 miles southwest of here.

Found by Plane

A Coast Guard aircraft spotted it earlier today about 250 miles from Honolulu, and dropped a message to the hijackers ordering them to return to port.

The plane's crew said they saw the men pick up the message, then ignore it by maintaining course.

The ketch was in Honolulu after competing in the San Pedro, Calif., to Honolulu race.

Mr. Doheny's wife said the yacht had just been provisioned for a cruise among the Hawaiian islands.

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WARSAW PACT WAR GAMES—Under the name of Opal '71, Soviet, Hungarian and Czechoslovak troops held maneuvers recently in parts of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The photo shows a contingent of troops crossing a pontoon bridge over the Danube.

Upper Clyde Workers in 3 More Sit-Ins

Refuse to Quit Yards Pending Official Action

GLASGOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—Workers struggling to save their jobs with the virtually bankrupt Upper Clyde Shipbuilders consortium voted today to occupy the remaining three of the company's four shipyards.

Workers at the Scotstoun, Linthouse and Govan yards voted at mass meetings to occupy their divisions, as workers on the Clydebank did ten days ago.

The once-proud builders of the Queen Elizabeth 2 and other luxury liners went into receivership last month when Britain's Conservative government refused to lend more money. The government later announced plans to reorganize the firm on smaller lines, which will cost some 6,000 men their jobs.

Won't Give Up

Workers have since decided they will refuse to give up their jobs and will occupy the yards instead until the government makes provision for them.

The success of the occupation is expected to depend on how much money Scottish trade unionists can raise to pay strike benefits to the shipyard workers.

About 800,000 Scottish trade unionists will be asked next week to make a weekly contribution to the work-ins at the shipyards. Some unions are suggesting each man give up 50 pence a week to help finance the shipyard occupations.

Agnew Assesses Press Coverage of Global Trip

BOSTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Vice-President Agnew says some coverage of his recent global trip was "totally objective and completely fair" but there was "some coverage that I thought was quite inaccurate and frankly biased to a great extent."

The Christian Science Monitor reported today. "Some of the reporters traveling with me were dismayed that I didn't provide more of what is known as a color event, why I didn't stop and talk to some of the deprived people on the outskirts of Rabat, for example, or why I didn't show some concern about the poverty I encountered along the way," Mr. Agnew said in a Washington interview.

"I can answer that by simply saying that when one is on a diplomatic mission, it requires that he be in good communication with the heads of government he is dealing with, and with administrative-level people. And I can't imagine that great publicity attending the dramatization of what many people would call weaknesses in various countries would assist my diplomatic assignment."

"How would one of these countries' leaders feel if when I went to see him the day after my arrival, he was greeted concurrently with a photograph of me shaking my head in dismay over some social problem in his country. It's not compatible with what we were trying to do there."

Wage Demands
Better wages and working conditions are among the major police demands. Monthly salaries for a policeman range from about the equivalent of \$20 to \$265 depending on length of service.

The unions complained also of a reform decreed last April that restricts the Paris police department to the geographical limits of the city instead of covering the suburbs. The suburbs are getting their own police, some of whom may have to be transferred from Paris, not a popular measure.

Raymond Marcellin, the Minister of the Interior, said that the 1971 budget is now being worked out and that he can make no commitments until he knows how much money his ministry is getting. In the meantime, he reminded the police unions that a 1948 law forbids strikes by the police.

Unloved Police
In the background of the current police discontent are the constant attacks to which policemen have been subjected by the press and by liberal and leftist organizations for the repressive role they have had to play against student and other groups bent on disorder. The notion that a policeman is a *mal-aimé*, an unpopular person, has contributed to disaffection within the ranks.

Some of the same feeling is apparent in a report that has just come to light in the quarterly journal of the alumni association of the Naval Academy. The report, published in the French newspaper *Le Monde*, was authored by Lt. Comdr. Philippe Renoud, a former side-de-camp of Michel Debré, Minister of National Defense. The military career has lost prestige in the country, the report complains and cites as one indication of this the difficulty that the academy is having in recruiting candidates. Moreover, last year 70 young naval officers resigned, a number equivalent to one graduating class at the academy. The dim prospects for promotion were cited as the major reason. The navy was described as top-heavy with old officers.



SUPER LOTTERY—A New York housewife tops off her shopping trip at a supermarket by buying a ticket in the state lottery from an automatic vending machine. This is the latest "gimmick" to promote the lottery, which now makes \$30 million plus a year.

End of Vacations Awaited

French Police Threaten Strike; Navy Officers Discontented

By Henry Gimiger

PARIS, Aug. 9 (NYT)—The French government was confronted last week with expressions of serious discontent within the police and armed forces.

The police unions warned of a possible strike next month after the current vacation season is over. Although such a strike would be illegal, a group of young naval officers complained that the armed forces are not receiving their rightful share of national revenue.

Although apparently not concerned, the complaints of the police and the naval officers have a common thread—the feeling that they are not getting enough consideration from the nation.

The disaffection underlined the difficulty in implementing policy in two major fields. One is the maintenance of order, a priority mission for the police at a time when large sectors of the population have been showing a tendency to take to the streets to make their grievances known. The other is the continuing effort to transform the armed forces into a relatively small but effective striking force based on atomic weapons.

Wage Demands
Better wages and working conditions are among the major police demands. Monthly salaries for a policeman range from about the equivalent of \$20 to \$265 depending on length of service.

The unions complained also of a reform decreed last April that restricts the Paris police department to the geographical limits of the city instead of covering the suburbs. The suburbs are getting their own police, some of whom may have to be transferred from Paris, not a popular measure.

Vatican Study Shows Increase In Priests Leaving Ministry

By Marvin Howe

ROME, Aug. 9 (NYT)—A growing number of Roman Catholic priests are abandoning their ministries, primarily because of the celibacy ruling, according to the first full study by the Vatican of the problem.

About 20,700 Roman Catholic priests are expected to leave the priesthood during the next five years, the Vatican's study shows.

The study on priests who have been laicized has been prepared for the Episcopal Synod, which will open here on Sept. 30. Problems of the priestly life will be one of the main themes of the synod.

A Vatican sociologist, Msgr. Emilio Colagiovanni, a member of the Sacred Rota, conducted the survey during a two-year period. It was commissioned by the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith, the church's commission on dogma and morals.

The 300-page report, which has not yet been made public, has been sent to the presidents of the world's national episcopal conferences. However, the Roman Catholic newspaper *Avvenire* has just published a series of three articles containing some of the results of the study.

The survey involves the cases of 8,287 priests who received "dispensation from celibacy" in the period between 1939 and March, 1969.

Demonstrating statistically the steady rise in laicizations, the report emphasizes that this has become a particular matter of concern in view of the sharp drop in the number of ordinations and the increase in the number of Roman Catholics in the world. The number of laicizations has risen dramatically since 1964, according to the Vatican survey. From 1939 to 1963, only 563 priests had quit their ministries. In 1964, the number leaving the priesthood was 559 and the figure rose to 1,906 in 1968. Figures for the first three months of 1969 were a record 1,411.

Vatican estimates indicate that a total of about 13,000 priests have left their ministries since 1939.

The study shows that in 1969, there was one priest to every 1,254 Roman Catholics. By 1969,

the proportion was one priest for every 1,417.

Msgr. Colagiovanni also noted that the age level of those leaving the priesthood is dropping rapidly, which, he said, means that the church is losing priests at their most active age, leaving the church with a clergy of old men.

Of the 3,051 who left the priesthood from 1968 to March, 1969, one-half were under 35 years of age.

The Vatican study apparently covers only those priests who have formally requested laicization, a process that is reserved to the Holy See. It apparently does not attempt to estimate the number of priests who have left the ministry without seeking official permission. The number of those who have quit without obtaining laicization is not known but it is considered to be fairly high.

Cosmos No. 433 Is Up

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (AP)—Russia has launched another unmanned Cosmos satellite, the 433rd in the top-secret Cosmos series, Tass announced today.

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3 Berlin Ambassadors Meet With Russia's Envoy Today

BERLIN, Aug. 9 (AP)—The American, British and French ambassadors to West Germany met here tonight in preparation for a possible turning point tomorrow in 17 months of negotiations with the Soviet Union over Berlin.

The mayor of West Berlin, Eberhard Dieckhoff, joined the allied envoys at tea in the Berlin residence of Sir Roger Jackling, the British Ambassador in Bonn.

The Western Big Three meet tomorrow with Prodr Abrasimov, Soviet Ambassador to East Germany, in the 27th session of the four-power Berlin talks that started in March, 1970.

Reports from Bonn said the

ambassadors were prepared to extend tomorrow's session to several days in an all-out effort to reach an accord.

Information available in Berlin, however, indicated there was still disagreement on such issues as Moscow's demand for cutting West Berlin's political links with West Germany and for a Soviet mission in West Berlin.

In Bonn, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel said in an article that "we can already say at this stage there is reason to hope for a successful conclusion."

A major objective of the talks is to regularize and end harassment of travel between Western Europe and West Berlin, a city of 2,100,000 surrounded by Communist East Germany and 110 miles east of the West German border.

Tomorrow's session precedes two important anniversaries in East-West relations.

Ten years ago, on Aug. 13, East Germany, with Soviet approval, raised the wall splitting East and West Berlin and damming the flow of refugees from the East.

Last year, on Aug. 13, West German Chancellor Willy Brandt signed a treaty in Moscow confirming the present boundaries of Europe. But its ratification has been held up pending a Berlin agreement satisfactory to West Germany.

Dissident Author Is Released From Siberian Prison

MOSCOW, Aug. 9 (UPI)—Anatole Marchenko, author of a clandestine book on his six years in a labor camp, has been released from a Siberian jail where he has been serving the third of a series of sentences, dissident sources said today.

The 32-year-old laborer turned author, a one-time member of Edgimol (the Young Communist League), drew his six-year term in 1961 when caught near the Russian border trying to flee the country.

Upon his release, in 1968, he came to the Moscow area, but was arrested again in 1969 on charges of internal passport violations. It was alleged he had lived in the capital illegally.

This time his term was only one year but while in prison he was reported to have been tried again for alleged dissemination of anti-Soviet propaganda and was held in prison until July 23.

Upon his release, he was reported to have tried to reach Moscow again, but he was detained en route and sent to Tschuma, in the Bratsk area of Siberia, where he must remain until 1972. Only then will he be eligible to apply for residence in European Russia.

Mr. Marchenko's book, "My Testimony" was published in several countries abroad, but it is banned here.

Anti-Goldwater Leaflets Reported Spread by Czechs

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Czechoslovak agents in the United States distributed leaflets during the 1964 presidential campaign attacking Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee, as a racist, according to testimony published yesterday.

The evidence came from a man who testified at a closed session of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee May 5 under the assumed name of Lawrence Britt. He identified himself as a former Czechoslovak intelligence officer who defected to the United States in 1968.

Britt said he believed the leaflets were sent to the United States in diplomatic pouches, then mailed out anonymously. He said he did not know whether any such propaganda venture was undertaken during the 1968 presidential campaign, because by that time he had left what he called the "disinformation department" of Czechoslovak intelligence.

Britt said the leaflets attacking Sen. Goldwater were used because the nominee was considered "a dangerous rival" by the Soviet Union, which dominated the Czechoslovak intelligence service.

"Another reason was to show an American presidential candidate as a racist and to influence the black part of the American population against him," Britt said.

Moscow Attack On Envoys' Cars Protested by U.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9 (AP)—The State Department protested today to the Soviet Embassy here today and to the Foreign Ministry in Moscow the "very serious attack" on automobiles owned by two American diplomats in Moscow.

Asked if the attack was inspired by the government, press officer John King replied: "We do not think this can happen without official cognizance."

The State Department called in Igor D. Bubnov, counselor of the Soviet Embassy, this morning to deliver the protest. Reports from Moscow said that representations also were made there yesterday following the incident early yesterday morning. There were indications from Moscow that the attack on the two embassy cars were in retaliation for a fire bomb throw on July 25 at a Soviet diplomat's automobile on Long Island.

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Spain: Banco de Vizcaya, 1 Gran Via, Bilbao.

Pacifica Begins to Form

While President Nixon's initiatives toward a rapprochement with mainland China have elicited a kind of smug, "why did it take you so long?" approval from Western Europe, they created some concern in the Pacific. This was most evident in Japan and Australia, where the trouble arose less because of what the American President did than how he did it—without prior consultation among allies.

It is often forgotten by Europeans (and many Americans) that the China which is a distant market to nations in the Atlantic area is a pervasive presence in the Pacific. And while there is an Atlantic community, with age-old ties of culture and trade (as well as the hostilities that so often accompany such intimate relationships) the Pacific community is only now emerging out of a writer of racial, economic and cultural patterns.

For Europeans, as well as for Atlantic-oriented Americans, the Pacific was long a sea of exotic products and exotic dreams. Imperialists might pursue spices, copra and coaling stations with a cold eye, missionaries might substitute long cotton garments for scanty tapa in the islands. But the infinite complexity of an ocean, whose shores are now shared by large states with the diversity of China, the Soviet Union, Japan, Indonesia, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, the United States and the western countries of Latin America, plus an infinity of smaller island cultures and political entities, has largely escaped analysis and understanding.

Pacifica is beginning to emerge. Western

Europe has left few hostages to fortune there, although its stamp, its "fatal impact," in Alan Moorehead's phrase, is heavy upon all the region. But for the United States—especially after wars with Japan, North Korea, China and North Vietnam—the commitment to the Pacific is of major importance. Not only because of Japan's great, and growing significance; not only because there is so much in common among America and Australia and New Zealand.

The United States also has a responsibility toward the little islands that dot the vast ocean—Islands small in themselves and in their individual populations, but substantial in gross, and deserving of a better fate than a careless imperialism once intended for them. The United States has a special obligation, of course, to Micronesia, which it holds by mandate, but there are also the sovereignties that have recently organized into the South Pacific forum—members of the Commonwealth, closer in space and in institutions to Australia and New Zealand, grouped around their largest member, Fiji.

For many of the Pacific Islands, Japan is an old invader and exploiter (and there have been other invaders and exploiters, too) but China is the Chinese—once, in numerous cases, contract labor, now shopkeepers and financiers. They may have come in island schooners or in the holds of small steamers, rather than in warships—but they are there. And the Pacific that is emerging will watch—for a great variety of reasons—Mr. Nixon's visit to Peking. He, too, should bear this crystallizing reality in mind when he exchanges civilities with Chou En-lai.

Prospects for Yugoslavia

President Tito, at 79, has been elected to another five-year term as the climax to a drastic overhaul of Yugoslavia's federal system. Designed to insure the unity and integrity of the country after his departure, the reforms, hammered out in often-acrimonious sessions over ten months, make much sense, given Yugoslavia's potpourri of nationalities and cultures.

It would be difficult in the best of circumstances to fill the vacuum that will be left by Marshal Tito's exit, and for all its virtues the new Yugoslav structure will be regarded with skepticism. "States' rights" advocates won most of the debates over constitutional relationships between the federal government and the constituent republics. Even a major foreign policy action requires unanimous sanction by the republics. The new system is geared to minimize old frictions, notably between Serbs and Croats, that tore at Yugoslavia's integrity from the time of its creation after World War I.

Such a decentralized structure might work with a universally respected figure of Marshal Tito's proportions at the top—a symbol of national unity, employing his influence to harmonize the interests of diverse republics and hold the country together. There is no such figure on the

Yugoslav scene, and Marshal Tito's function will be filled after his departure by a collective presidency of 23 men.

For a country accustomed to strong central leadership, this collective approach to government could be a disaster. The Soviet Union, still coping with problems in its Eastern European empire arising from Marshal Tito's defection of 1948, will watch eagerly for signs of disintegration in Belgrade.

Moscow in recent months has resurrected some renegade Yugoslavs—who chose Stalin over Tito in 1948—to deliver lectures forecasting doom for Yugoslavia's efforts to decentralize its politics and its economy. With such developments in mind, the Yugoslav Army chief of staff recently warned the country to prepare, psychologically and militarily, for "armed struggle against a technically stronger aggressor." Perhaps to allay such fears, Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, is believed to be planning a visit to Belgrade.

Given the nervous state of Yugoslav-Soviet relations, it is not surprising that Marshal Tito has foregone early retirement and decided to stay on for a time in order to insure, in his words, that the collective presidency can "function normally."

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Future of Taiwan

What will the future bring to the thriving island of Taiwan? One gets the impression that, behind the facade of mutually exclusive propaganda lines, a visible, long-range, moderate settlement may have been explored by Chou En-lai and Henry Kissinger. Such a more or less tacit arrangement might, for example, see a gradual withdrawal of America's remaining forces on the island, while China, which at any rate still lacks the necessary amphibian capability, would "in exchange" renounce its intention of "regain[ing] Taiwan by force."

There is even talk that the 84-year-old Chiang Kai-shek could become lifetime governor of the "province of Taiwan" under mainland Chinese suzerainty. All of this must seem like treason to the Kuomintang leader's pragmatic son and grandchildren than to the old gentleman himself—for they will live to see a post-Mao China in which they might even have a voice. For now, however, the mainland and the island are still separated by conflicts for which the rainbow of President Nixon's travel plans provides only a speculative bridge.

Saigon's Tammany Man

We very much hope that President Thieu of the Republic of South Vietnam will manage before it is too late to make the impending South Vietnam election look less rigged than it does right now.

President Nixon has been hoping that the October voting would be so visibly free, unrigged and competitive that the method of winning (rather than the identity of the winner) would be a vindication of the American investment.

President Thieu seems not to have got this message. He has done a rigging job that would leave an American Tammany leader of the last century green with envy.

—From the Christian Science Monitor (Boston).

Greece Under the Yoke

The military regime has been in power for over four years. It has begun to wear a look of permanence that does no credit to its associates and allies in the West. NATO, in particular, has acquiesced in the face of restricted civil and political liberties, and has appeared content to accept the undated promises of Prime Minister Papadopoulos of a return to democracy. It is welcome therefore that the House of Representatives in Washington should have voted against providing further foreign aid until the military regime mends its ways. The vote itself is not decisive. President Nixon could find that "overriding requirements of the national security" justify lifting the ban. It is encouraging, all the same, that the United States has given the hint that Greece in its present political form is not as necessary to the West as the colonels believe.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

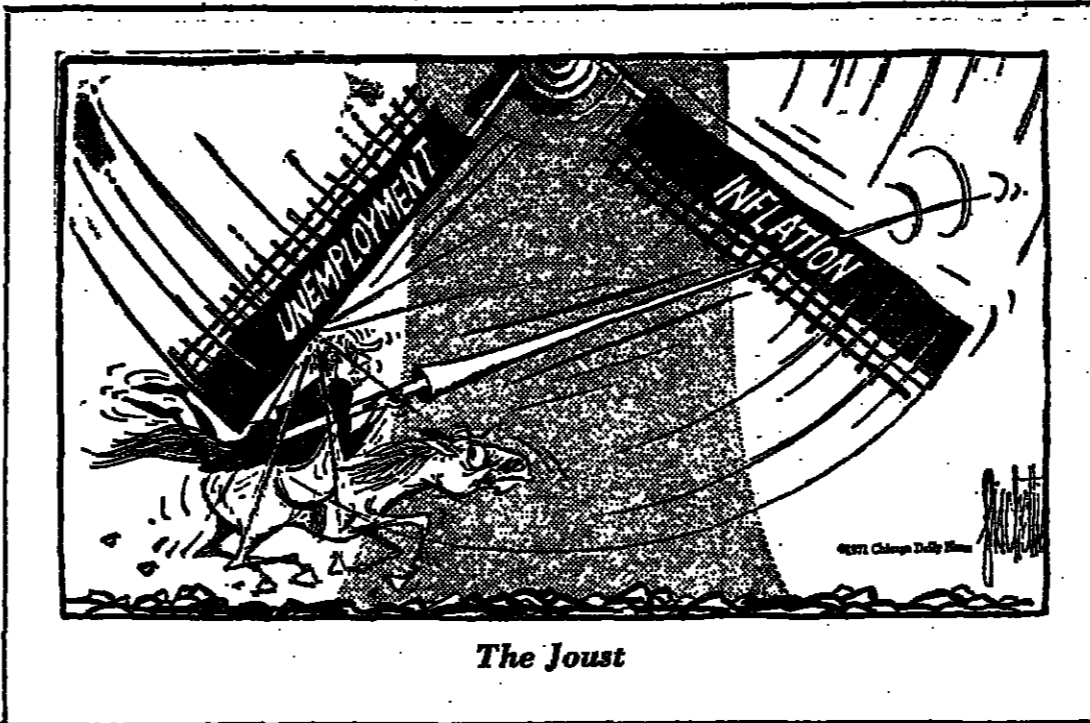
August 10, 1896

ST. PETERSBURG.—The sky was completely overcast here this morning, rendering the observation of the eclipse of the sun totally impossible. The eclipse was marred by the atmospheric conditions and not one astronomer succeeded in making any observations of scientific importance. True, there were a few times when a few momentary glimpses were possible, but of absolutely no value for observation purposes.

Fifty Years Ago

August 10, 1921

LAUSANNE.—The Swiss Wine Dealers Association has sent out invitations to similar organizations in all European countries to attend an international conference of anti-prohibitionists to be held here on Sept. 23 and 24. The object of the conference is to secure a broad and comprehensive discussion of the situation created by the world movement for prohibition and to combat this tendency everywhere.



The Joust

Darkness After Noon

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The first reports from China by the newly admitted American correspondents have been especially fascinating in their picture of egalitarianism in that society. The absence of private cars, the modest salary differentials, the doctors taking their turn of service in remote rural areas—all this has great appeal to those troubled by the individual acquisitiveness of our world.

The comfortable American or European has begun to weary of his society's emphasis on things, on possessions. He believes that their worship brings unhappiness and social discord. He wishes there were a way to instill other values, ones that would build a feeling of community instead of discontent. Perhaps, he thinks, the Chinese Communists have found it.

Perhaps they have. Anyone not distorted by hatred of Communism as an abstraction would wish the Chinese well in trying to give that immense population minimum standards of life. But in the West we are bound to be wary of the means used by the Chinese toward that end, the means of authoritarianism.

Fifty years ago Soviet Communism seemed to many to offer the hope of egalitarian idealism. That was what Lincoln Steffens meant when he had seen the future and it worked. But it did not work. We know now that unrestrained power may corrupt the best philosophical intentions. We know that government in the name of workers and peasants may breed privilege as gross as any other. We know that sacrifice of individuality for the declared common good may exact the most appalling price from the human spirit.

Hope Dies Hard

At least everyone ought to know. But hope, glowing judgment, dies hard. How hard is poignantly revealed in an interview published in this month's Encounter. It is with Eduard Goldstuecker, a leading Czech Communist intellectual, former diplomat and rector of Charles University, who now lives in exile in England. The interview was done by two editors of Der Spiegel, Fritz Meyer and Klaus Reinhardt.

Goldstuecker spoke of the hope in the Prague Spring of 1968 and its crushing by the Russians. If nothing else, he said, the nature of Soviet Communism had been exposed. But why should it have taken until 1968 for a man of such great analytical intelligence to understand that?

"In the 1930s," he said, "we Communists did not all really know what was happening. We grew up in a world in which the Soviet Union was the only socialist country, as the result of a great revolution, the moral prestige of which was very high."

"We took no notice of criticism, which we regarded as hostile propaganda."

The interviewers asked: Even

when the criticism came from comrades?

"When that happened, they ceased to be comrades and became class enemies."

When did he first realize that the party was not always right?

"In 1951, when my closest friends, whom I knew to be honorable and upright comrades, were arrested. But even then I tried to persuade myself that the party must know what it was doing, and that no doubt there were facts unknown to me that justified what it was doing."

The Awakening

It was only when he was himself arrested in 1981, and interrogated on fantastic charges for 15 months, that he told himself the truth—that "this system, that I had held to be the highest level of truth attained by humanity, used lies as the basis of its propaganda and its policy."

It is a sad interview, filled with the pathos of contradiction. Goldstuecker says candidly that after a half-century of Soviet Communism, the people in Russia and Eastern Europe "live

in relative poverty, in unfreedom, basically under police regimes." Yet he says he would not have allowed free elections in Czechoslovakia because the Soviet Union would "rightly" have regarded that "as endangering the unity of the working class." Such a view seems to us bewildering, but Goldstuecker must regard it as a necessary concession to preserve the hope of Communism. And the phenomenon is hardly confined to him. The man who presides over the shell of Czechoslovakia, Gustav Husak, was himself a victim of the Stalinist terror. Now he in turn disciplines others, probably in the belief that he is preventing something worse. Like Goldstuecker, he is a victim of the system. All are victims.

The conflict between individualism and commitment to a system will continue. We in the West—any most people in Eastern Europe if they could speak—agree with Eduard Goldstuecker when he says:

"After mature consideration I have come to the conclusion that the only revolutionary thing in the world is the truth."

The Elusive Eagle

By Kenneth Ames

TIRANA, Albania.—Ever Hojha is everywhere in Shqipteria, "the land of the eagle," the Albanians' name for Albania. His name is emblazoned on banners and buildings, on the backs of trucks, carved into rocky mountainsides and placed out in vivid flower borders.

Every museum has pictures of Hojha usually striking suitably impressive poses, and billboards in the towns invariably show him visiting some factory or agricultural combine, surrounded by a stock crowd.

But few Albanians have ever set eyes on the man who, in his early thirties, founded their ruling party and has headed it ever since. Several officials claimed they had no idea where the party leader lived and insisted they had never seen him arrive or leave the central-committee building on Tirana's broad Boulevard of the National Martyrs.

The eagle keeps a firm grip on the land but does not form a suitably exclusive cove, while fostering and encouraging an impressive cult of personality.

Stalin may still be something of a mythical hero in Albania but there are no signs that Stalinist methods of oppression are being emulated or adopted. Despite the ubiquitous slogans, the party appears to imagine relatively little on everyday life here. At the time of the last party congress in 1966, fewer than 3 percent of the population were party members and, in contrast to some other East European countries, a party card is not an essential prerequisite to responsible positions, either academic or managerial.

What is more, the official party

newspaper Zeri i Popullit is difficult to find anywhere. In two weeks I found only one copy—at a football match. Mostly the kiosks were "sold out" even early in the morning.

Tribal Politics

There is no question of any political liberalization. In the context this would mean a return to tribal squabbles and blood feuds, equated with anarchy. Since a large proportion of the party central committee are related to each other either directly or by intermarriage, liberalization would merely involve replacing one "tribe" by an entirely different but equally exclusive one.

There are distinct signs, however, that Enver Hojha has decided on a gradual but steady relaxation of economic isolation and the dropping of several neighboring feuds. Greece and Yugoslavia have recently been added to the growing list of countries having diplomatic relations.

The days when three foreign ambassadors would desperately go looking for a fourth for bridge are long since past.

Both Sweden and Denmark have had trade missions visiting Albania in the last few weeks. Sweden is particularly interested because of chrome and nickel and some agricultural products. But in 1970, Swedish exports totaled \$700,000, compared with a \$200,000 import of Albanian goods.

The Albanians have also made a bold decision on investment in the tourist industry with an eye on quick returns—again with Scandinavia principally in mind. But here the ideological problem rears its ugly head, for the advantages of hard-currency earnings—minimal at the moment, given the low-budget packaged deals—have to be weighed against the disadvantages of ideological contagion.

Hairy Visitors

Already the party party is condemning youth for being influenced by foreign fashions and music—either directly, from the few tourists, or from watching Yugoslav and Italian television. At present Albanian television is very much in the experimental stage, with only 15 hours of transmission weekly, but programs from neighboring countries can be picked up in most of Albania by the lucky few owners of TV sets—which cost about one year's average working wage.

One of the "ideological" paradoxes is that Albania is rapidly

Bernard Levin

From London:

For a moment, a door was opened, and on the other side of it was a transforming vision of what British industry might be. The door was slammed shut...

LONDON.—The Queen Mary, perhaps the world's most famous ship, lies off San Diego like a beached whale, while the rubberneckers come to look at the gasping Leviathan. And the shipyard that built her, in its final reincarnation as part of a shipbuilding merger, has just gone spectacularly bankrupt.

Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the consortium welded out of half-a-dozen previously independent shipyards (the Clyde is the river on which Glasgow stands, and has been the traditional home of Britain's major shipbuilders for many decades), is a microcosm of Britain's industry: its history, its identity, its character and its fate are all dreadful symbols of what is wrong with the way in which Britain's industrial life is organized and carried on. If we are ever to solve our major economic problems, we must learn the lessons that the collapse of UCS teaches. But what are those lessons?

Now, first, that the Clyde shipyards have been abysmally uncompetitive for many years. Before the Second World War, British shipbuilding really did lead the world, in quality, efficiency and price. But the Second World War ended a long time ago, and since then Britain's shipbuilding has been left behind in all these respects, by practically every country with a major shipyard industry.

The cause of this decline are many, but the biggest single one is the abysmal, the almost immeasurably bad, state of labor-management relations in the in-

dustry, and in particular in its biggest and most important sector, the Clyde. This state of affairs goes back to the depression; many of the older workers in the industry can remember well the days of crushing poverty and unemployment, and the sons who have followed their fathers into shipbuilding (a very common practice, as in coal-mining) have inherited the folk-memories and the intransigence that goes with it. For their part, managements are still living in the days when the world would eagerly beat a path to their door.

The Brown Effort

Some five years ago, under the Labor government, an attempt was made to break through the grim cycle of incompetent and unimaginative management and uncooperative and inefficient labor. George Brown forced through the creation of a new shipyard group on the Clyde, called Fairfields. New, modern managements were found for it, who understood the fears and resentments of the workers; they were persuaded, against all their traditions, to abandon restrictive and make-work practices that had endured for years.

A new spirit infected the new shipyard; hard-bitten old Clydesiders, who had never thought of the bosses as anything but bastards to be fought at all points in the line, began to realize that with the new management at Fairfields, employers and employees might have a common interest. For a moment, a door was opened, and on the other side of it was a transforming vision of what British industry might be.

The door was slammed shut. The other managements on the Clyde had been bitterly opposed to Fairfields; incompetent and unable to learn new ways themselves, they feared and resented those who were willing to trust their workers with new responsibilities. Gradually, the old gang won. The government failed to keep up its backing for the new group; nerves were lost; disaffected managers began to drift away; and eventually Fairfields was swallowed up in what became a consortium of the worst of the existing shipyards, under the name—the now fateful name—of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. The industry, in the marvelous and terrible phrase of an old change-hand who had begun to understand, right at the end of his life as a Clydeside shipworker, how it might be, was "back in the hands of people who think critical-path analysis is a Greek shipowner."

The Bitter End

The end came a week or two ago, when Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, after having millions of pounds of public money pumped into it, finally collapsed in ruin. The situation is being bedeviled by a hopeless "sit-in" on the part of the workers, by the famous picketing of the egregious Anthony Wedgwood Benn himself, as the minister in the Labor government responsible for the organization of UCS and its subsequent subsidizing, largely responsible for the mess, by the ham-fisted idocy with which John Davies, the corresponding minister in the present government, handled the collapse (he hadn't even enough sense, in announcing it, to say he was sorry for the 7,000 men due to be thrown out of work, and it never even occurred to him to visit Glasgow until the opposition demanded that he do so), by the basic dishonesty of the government's claim that letting UCS go is a stern necessity of their policy of making industry stand on its own feet (the ruminous Comptrols aircraft, which has not, and never has had, the slightest chance of ever being economically self-sufficient, has now had allocated to it almost a billion of public money). But when the smoke has cleared away, the truth will be plain: The fate of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders is a melancholy but exact portrait in miniature of British industry in general. And there are people who argue that we ought not to join the Common Market because we can manage perfectly well outside it!

Saint Laurent: Dropping Out

By Peggy Massin

PARIS, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Yves Saint Laurent announced today that he was pulling out of the haute-couture business after 14 years at the top.

Saint Laurent, 35, said he would concentrate on the ready-to-wear market from now on. He would continue to dress a few private clients but would present no more couture collections.

The red-bearded couturier's business director, Pierre Bergé, blamed the press in part for Saint Laurent's surprise abdication although his showing last month was far better received than his January collection.

"The press has hurt us badly. It looks for one thing—scandals and news," Mr. Bergé said. "And unfortunately the clients are influenced by the press."

Saint Laurent himself made the decision to withdraw from the high-fashion industry, but it was fully supported by the hokey American owners, the Luvvin-Charles of the Ritz company, his business director added.

Many fashion experts thought Saint Laurent's initiative would eventually be followed by other top designers and thus lead to the eclipse of Paris haute couture, which has led the world fashion industry for more than half a century.

"I personally feel this is the first breakthrough. Ready-to-wear is the future for fashion," Mr. Bergé said.

Saint Laurent, who took over at the famed Christian Dior house after Dior died in 1957, ranked for years as Paris's top designer until his popularity in the high fashion world began dipping to some extent two years ago.

But his influence, on the young especially, is still formidable. His World War II-style fashions presented here in January have enormous influence on mass-produced clothes throughout Europe, despite the poor press reception.



Saint Laurent, after the presentation of his last haute-couture collection.

AP

Before bringing back the '60s, he was in part responsible for countering the mini-look with the long skirt and the maxi-coat.

Saint Laurent was almost certainly influenced by costs in abandoning couture collections. Putting on one showing costs about \$250,000—and yet high fashion has lately been contributing only one quarter of Saint Laurent's fashion turnover. The ready-to-wear operation has supplied the rest.

Saint Laurent is the second great name to leave the Paris couture scene this year. The legendary Gabrielle "Coco" Chanel died in January.

THEATER IN MUNICH

The Controversy Around a Play

By Betty Falkenberg

MUNICH (DHT).—Take the Munich Kammerspiele, already threatened by a split between persisting Biedermeyer traditions and political-action ambitions.

Throw in leftist polemicist Heinar Kipphardt, author of "The Oppenheimer Case," who was responsible, as the theater's dramaturge, for selecting its repertoire, and thereby for its latest offering, Wolf Biermann's "The Dra-Dra."

And a tense municipal situation in which the Social-Democrat mayor is wrestling to contain a young secessionist wing.

Drop in Günther Grass, despised by radicals for his common-sense support of the Brandt government. Then let the rest of the literary world get into the act, and watch a tempest cut loose.

In Biermann's play, "The Dra-Dra," the oppressed people of a totalitarian (East German) regime are challenged to overthrow their dragon-leaders. For West German productions, Biermann suggested the substitution of home-grown dragons. Not only was this suggestion taken up by the Munich players, but a list was prepared of dragons of West German government and industry, to be printed, with photos, in the program notes to the play. However, out of fear of "legal complications," the list was never printed.

It did get around, though, and was shown to Günther Grass by the mayor, whose name happened to be on the list.

In his column in the Süddeutsche Zeitung, Grass wrote: "My author-colleague Kipphardt has gone over to the witch-hunters. He demonstrates that radical left attitudes are nothing but the mirror-images of extreme right positions. Irrelevant whether, in this case or in others, Nazism or Stalinism feeds the unconscious of the witch-hunters."

No sooner had he spoken out than an alarm went up in leftist circles all over Germany. The novelist Martin Walser called the whole program-notes affair "just a joke," and couldn't see what Grass was getting so worked up about.

The storm raged on, and Kipphardt, whose contract was up for renewal, found himself out of a job.

Questioned about what he thought of Walser's call for solidarity for Kipphardt—that all actors quit and all authors, stage designers, composers, and drama

publishers boycott the theater—Joachim Kaiser, reporter for the Süddeutsche Zeitung, commented, "All the protesting actors and directors can well afford their protest. They are among the most coveted performers in Germany. They have nothing to lose and they know it. What's more, in the quasi-democratic vote they insisted on taking, the majority were not for Kipphardt. As for the publishers not dealing with the theater, that's a lot of hokey."

But if all this tempest boils down to is a pot of local politics,

or theater, or theater-political intrigues, why all the fuss?

Grass says: Because "the medieval Ship of Fools is still afloat. Since we have more than our share of Rightist Fools, and as their brand of madness can hardly be a source of amusement to us any more, let us here consider those Leftist Fools who substitute the word radical for tough thinking. Their (the Munich Kammerspiele) attempt to let loose a dragon hunt complete with lists of heads-to-roll follows an ancient custom of the right."

Music in London

Gerald Moore: Greatest Of All Accompanists

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Aug. 9 (DHT).—When Gerald Moore announced his retirement nearly five years ago and committed himself to it with a memorable farewell concert at the Royal Festival Hall, assisted by Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Victoria de Los Angeles and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, there can have been few who thought that he would vanish thus suddenly and utterly from the musical scene.

He didn't, of course. No longer active as a professional accompanist, he is an indefatigable and delightful lecturer and is, at the moment, presiding as artistic director over the South Bank's summer series of song recitals at the Queen Elizabeth Hall and conducting master classes for aspiring singers and accompanists in the adjoining Purcell Room.

There was a hint, at the close of that farewell concert, of what still lay in store. It had been a long program. The standing ovation threatened to be intolerable. And there was the ever more formidable threat of a horde of friends and well-wishers descending upon the green room to say good-bye.

I shall never forget how he stopped the applause and headed off the invasion. He begged his admirers to remember that the hour was late, and that, if there were any further delay, Elisabeth, Victoria and Dietrich might miss their last bus. It was an example of that combination of delicious incongruity and

split-second timing that is the hallmark of a master showman. It must seem paradoxical that a man of such showmanly predilections, and accomplishments should have chosen as a career that of the lowly and self-effacing accompanist. Even the fact that he liberated the accompanist from his secondary status, and documented the emancipation in a book called "The Unashamed Accompanist," does not entirely resolve the paradox.

One might argue that he was simply a late starter, that in his present activity as a lecturer he had finally come into his own. The large audience that relished every minute of "An Evening With Gerald Moore" at the Queen Elizabeth Hall Friday night might agree. But those of them who looked behind the quips, shrewdly distributed and impeccably delivered, to what he had to say about the accompanist's art, will have sensed that he has been a showman all along, that it was his own understanding of a performer's privileges and responsibilities that made him the greatest of all accompanists.

In the long run, of course, the art of the accompanist is to embody the old adage that the greatest art is that which disguises art. How well Gerald Moore succeeded was implicit in a story he told about a questioner, at one of his lectures, who asked: "Mr. Moore, did you ever, in the course of your career, consider the possibility of becoming a pianist?"

'A' Stands for Vinegar and for Mushrooms

By Waverley Root

Author of "The Food of France," "The Cooking of Italy" (in the Time-Life "Foods of the World" series) and other books on food, Waverley Root is writing an encyclopedic work tentatively titled "Food: An Informal Dictionary." These are entries from the dictionary.

mushroom, St. George's mushroom, is not an agaric either in the eyes of mycologists, who call it tricholoma georgii. Picked young and fresh, it adds flavor to stews, and is easily dried for later consumption. Often confused with it is the fairy-ring mushroom, whose growing pattern traces circles in the grass; it has a pleasant odor and an agreeable taste, but the flesh is hard.

The orange milk agaric abusively introduces another genus into the list, and one with some redoubtable members, amanita. While the real orange milk agaric has an agreeable odor and taste, it is easily confused with the false variety, the fly-killing amanita muscaria, whose toxicity, curiously, varies from place to place; there are localities where it is eaten with impunity.

There are a number of folk superstitions, all unreliable, on means for distinguishing edible mushrooms from poisonous ones. One of the most widespread is that a silver spoon placed in a pot where mushrooms are cooking will turn black if they are dangerous. Don't count on it,

already being cultivated in Paris in the Middle Ages. When you find, on a restaurant menu, a dish described simply as with mushrooms, without further specification, agaricus campestris is almost certainly what you will find on your plate. It is a delicious food, but, alas, it is becoming more and more expensive. This is a result of the retreat of the horse before the automobile. The agaric thrives on horse manure, a fertilizer not produced by the automobile.

You are perfectly safe with the agaric, but the difficulty is to determine what is an agaric and what is not. The mushroom raises questions of nomenclature. The name is supposed to come from Agartha, a town in ancient Samarkand, in the Caucasus, but nobody knows why. It is a reasonable assumption that this region was once known for its mushrooms. Taxonomists contributed nothing to clarity when they named a family of mushroom agaricaceae, and one of its more than fifty genera agaricus. Strictly speaking, only members of this genus, which includes about a dozen species and innumerable sub-species, should be called agarics, but popular usage has played hob with this fine distinction and applies the name to other members of the family as well; and popular nomenclature also varies from place to place. Some classifiers have tried to reduce the confusion by dropping the name agaricus and substituting psalliota instead.

Agaricus, or psalliota, campestris is easily confused with the yellowing agaric (psalliota xanthoderma), so called because if you break it open the white flesh immediately turns yellow; it also turns yellow in the cooking pot, if you have not been discouraged by its inky or phenolic odor from cooking it. Despite its phenomena of odor and color, you need have no fear: it is indigestible, but not poisonous. The wood agaric (psalliota stipitata) is found in stumps of pine, and while the fallow field agaric (psalliota arvensis) likes conifer woods too, it also grows in the open, preferably on tilled land. It smells like a mixture of almonds and anise and tastes a little like a hazelnut. It might not occur to you to eat the mushrooms often found growing in ruins, or between paving stones, or even pushing up asphalt sidewalks, but they are particularly palatable, as

their name indicates—psalliota edulis, edible agaric. These are all true agarics—that is, members of the genus agaricus (psalliota). A good many others usually called agarics are not. I have not been able to determine whether what is popularly known as the honey agaric, because, of course, it grows in association with this plant, is a true agaric or not; in any case it is good eating. But the honey agaric, so called from its color, is definitely not; its scientific name is armillaria mellea. It is also referred to as the Medusa's head mushroom because its cap is prickly with little scales. It is edible, but can upset sensitive stomachs unless it has been scalded for two or three minutes in lightly salted boiling water and then allowed to drain before final cooking. That common spring

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Large advertisement for Stirling Homex Corporation, featuring a large logo and detailed information about their \$2.40 Cumulative Convertible Preferred Stock.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dollar Plunges Again, Gold Soars in Europe

PARIS, Aug. 9 (RTT)—A U.S. congressional panel's advocacy of a dollar devaluation created turmoil on European gold and currency markets today, leaving the sagging dollar at its weakest—and gold at its highest—level in years.

Gold soared over \$44 an ounce on some markets, its highest price since the two-tier system was established in 1968.

The dollar, already weakened by Bank of France measures last week, plunged still further and opened sharply lower from Friday's levels. It took yet another blow on news from Zurich that the Swiss national bank had acted to stem a massive inflow of dollars and had ordered Swiss banks buying the U.S. currency to hold an equivalent amount in an account blocked for the next ten days without interest.

The cause of storm was the report published Saturday by the Senate-House economic subcommittee which said the dollar was "overvalued" and recommended a general currency realignment by which most industrial countries would raise the value of their currencies in relation to the dollar, effectively devaluing it.

On top of this report, which came at a time when the market was particularly jittery, came the announcement that the United States would draw \$862 million from the International Monetary Fund.

Some European bankers saw this as an indication that the U.S. ability to finance its payments deficit had become strained.

The United States gold stock will fall perilously close to the \$10 billion mark as a result, and the international financial community has been fearful that when the stock, once as high as \$24 billion, drops to \$10 billion, the Treasury might close down the gold window—refuse to redeem dollars for gold at \$35 per ounce.

The U.S. gold stock was \$10.51 billion at the end of June.

If all added up to one thing—a heavy blow against the dollar. At Frankfurt, where dealers described conditions as "hectic," the dollar opened sharply down at \$42.90, a 4.10 cent drop.

In Zurich the Swiss franc price of the dollar closed at 4.0490 bid and 4.0520 offered, a record low and a spectacular 0.190 below Friday's close.

At the same time, the Swiss national bank continued to offer to buy dollars at 4.06, fixed by its last week as a voluntary intervention point.

In fact, this was a two-tier market for the dollar. A central bank source pointed out that the commercial banks were evidently depicting an exchange risk premium.

In a move to stop the speculative inflow of dollars, the national bank and the commercial banks earlier agreed to freeze the Swiss franc equivalent of all dollars sold to it for ten days in "sterilized accounts."

Today's dollar price was the lowest since the upward revaluation of the Swiss franc on May 10. One dealer estimated the national bank took in between \$300 million and \$400 million this morning before it decided to block the inflow.

In Paris, where the French central bank Wednesday ordered foreign accounts held at Aug. 3 levels in an attempt to halt dollar speculation, there was little activity today. The Bank of France continued to support the dollar at 5.5130 francs, just above the floor level.

In London markets, moderate trading was reported with the price of a pound up from 2.4190 to 2.4193 dollars, considered a normal market fluctuation.

The dollar weakened in Amsterdam to 3.5075 guilders compared to Friday's average price of 3.53125 guilders. Dealers were reported closely watching developments in Frankfurt and Zurich.

In Brussels the dollar dropped from an average of 49.55 francs Friday to 49.40 today and Madrid's private banks said the dollar was down one-half cent to 69.485 pesetas.

As the dollar continued its downward plunge, gold prices soared in the opposite direction. In London the price of bullion was fixed at its highest level in two years—\$43.94 an ounce.

Frankfurt Record At times gold was quoted at \$43.90 bid, \$44.10 asked. The afternoon fixing represented a rise of \$1.38 from Friday afternoon.

In Frankfurt, the gold fixing of \$43.45 per ounce was also the highest since May 1969, when it reached \$44 an ounce. The price also soared in Zurich to a record \$44.10. The early afternoon price was \$1.25 above Friday's close and \$0.10 above the previous high recorded March 9, 1969.

In Paris the price of gold leapt to its highest level in more than two years, reaching \$42.24 an ounce this afternoon compared to \$42.25 on Friday.

Dealers said the price did not jump as high as elsewhere because Frenchmen no longer felt the need to move into gold in times of monetary uncertainty.

Today's price was not a record for the Paris market. Immediately after General de Gaulle's resignation in April, 1969, the metal shot up to almost \$49 an ounce.

The frenetic activity in Europe failed to bring any outward reaction from Washington.

The Treasury said it stood by its statement last week which dismissed the subcommittee talk of revaluation as not reflecting "any wide body of congressional opinion."

White House press secretary Ron Ziegler said that there was "no need for us to make additional comment" on the Treasury statement.

Japan Sets Up Cartel

Japanese electronic manufacturers have reportedly agreed to form an export-price cartel for desk-top electronic calculators to ease orderly exports to 14 nations. Press reports said the agreement will specify the lowest export prices for 15 types of electronic calculators. Makers and exporters who fail to abide by the price controls will be fined, the reports said. The move was made to forestall increasing complaints by the United States and West Germany about the influx of Japanese electronic calculators, the reports said.

Alcoa Unit Sets Loan

Alcoa Finance Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary of Aluminum Co. of America (Alcoa) will float an \$80 million franc, 8.5 percent 18-year loan at par on the Swiss capital market between Aug. 23 and 26, Schweizerischer Bankverein, as issuing consortium leader, reports. The loan is guaranteed by Alcoa.

Soviet Fiat's Output

The auto factory built by Fiat at Togliatti, in the Soviet Union, will be capable of producing 600,000 cars a year by 1972, Vincenzo Buffa, Fiat's assistant general manager, says. In an interview with the Italian publication Technologie Meccanica, he said the 600,000-unit level would be less than the full capacity of the plant. Mr. Buffa said that out of the \$700 million of goods

supplied to build the plant, \$500 million came from the West and the rest from the East. In addition to preparing the technical project and helping with the construction of the plant, Fiat contributed a total of 7,900 tons of machinery, the magazine said.

Indonesian Oil Award

Atlantic Richfield says its Indonesian subsidiary has been awarded a production-sharing contract covering a 6,500 square mile onshore block in northeastern Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo). The eight-year contract is the third such joint venture between Pertamina, Indonesia's state-owned oil company, and Atlantic Richfield Indonesia Inc. Arco said production of oil is scheduled to begin late this year from fields in the Java Sea, where it is operator for a four-company group.

Bovril Accepts Bid

The board of Bovril Ltd. has approved the new terms of a takeover bid by Rowntree Mackintosh and directors say they strongly recommend the offer to shareholders. Rowntree says the terms of the offer are: For every ten ordinary shares of Bovril, holders will receive three ordinary shares of Rowntree and £17.50 nominal 8 percent convertible unsecured loan stock 1996-2001 and £11 nominal of 10 percent unsecured loan stock 1996-2001. Bovril is already under offer from Cavenham Foods Ltd., whose latest offer values each Bovril share at 423 pence, compared with Rowntree's first offer of 364 pence and the latest offer of 436 pence.

900,000 Barrels a Day

Indonesia's Zooming Oil Production

By Robert Foxworth NEW YORK (AP-DJ)—Indonesia, Asia's biggest oil producer and the world's twelfth, is rapidly becoming one of the most attractive oil countries.

Indonesia's oil output has doubled during the past few years, to 900,000 barrels a day; one of its established fields is among the 20 in the world that have yielded 1,000 million barrels of crude.

About 35 foreign operators are exploring for oil in the country, both onshore and off. Over the next decade they will spend a billion dollars in exploration alone.

Within the next three years, Indonesian crude oil output is expected to reach 2 million barrels a day, which it should have no trouble selling. Two factors support the outlook. The first is the quality of the oil. Unlike the crudes of the Middle East, most Indonesian deposits are low in sulphur, which causes pollution. Crude from Indonesia's Minas field, for example, has a sulphur content of barely 0.5 percent.

The second positive factor is its location near Japan, the fastest-growing market for oil in the world. During 1970, demand there rose almost 20 percent to 4.03 million barrels a day. Currently, Japan obtains 90 percent of its crude from the Middle East. Not only is it high in pollutants but it also is located in a highly uncertain political climate. When Indonesia recently boosted the price of its crude oil to Japanese outlets from \$1.67 a barrel to \$2.21 a barrel there was no decline in buying.

The U.S., which already ranks second to Japan as an importer of Indonesian crude, may soon be importing more than the 29 million barrels it took last year. Like any boom area, Indonesia has attracted many oil companies. First came the old Far East oil operators who have been producing off and on in the country for decades. Others are the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, which was formed in Indonesia; Caltex, the country's largest producer, jointly owned by Standard Oil Co. of California and Texaco Inc., and Standard Vacuum, a partnership venture of Mobil Oil Corp. and Standard Oil Co. (New Jersey), which first started drilling in Indonesia in 1912.

Atlantic Richfield Co. is building two huge oil-drilling platforms, at a cost of \$60 million, 20 miles from Java. The company will use them to sink six development wells through 145 feet of water. Later entrants besides Atlantic Richfield and its partners include Union Oil Co. of California, Getty Oil Co., Continental Oil Co., Cities Service Co., Ashland Oil Inc., Phillips Petroleum Co. and Tenneco Oil Co.

Among some of the smaller firms are White Shield Corp., Tesoro Petroleum Inc., the oil exploration unit of R. J. Reynolds industries, Asamera Oil Corp. and Natamco Co.

To date, the really big fields like Minas are all on land, though some offshore deposits may eventually turn out to be large, too. Offshore, the geology can be deceiving. For many of the operators, the hardest part will be financing the costly exploration and development work, which under their contracts with the government can't be postponed. But the stakes are high.

Purchasing Group Fears More Inflation

U.S. Unit Worried By Wage Increases

By Thomas W. Ennis NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)—Inflation worries "remain intense" among purchasing executives, according to the monthly survey of its members by the National Association of Purchasing Management, Inc.

The purchasing group is especially concerned about the threat of accelerated inflation following the settlement of labor contracts, like the ones made recently by five big steel producers.

Price inflation, according to the survey, has continued to show a somewhat erratic pattern in terms of rate.

In July, 44 percent of the purchasing executives participating in the survey paid higher prices compared with the preceding month, and 3 percent paid less.

In June, 57 percent had paid more for goods than they had in May, and 1 percent was charged less. Despite month-to-month variations in prices, the tempo of increases has generally stepped up since the end of 1970, the purchasing association found.

The group has also mixed views about whether the federal government should legislate new foreign trade controls to protect U.S. industries.

When asked whether they were for or against more protectionism, 42 percent replied yes, 33 percent said no, and 25 percent were undecided.

In response to the same question last year, 38 percent said yes, 35 percent said no, and 27 percent were undecided.

Dog Days and Worries Bring N.Y. Price Sag

By William D. Smith NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)—The dog days of summer have arrived and prices sagged for almost all groups today in the slowest trading on the New York Stock Exchange since Aug. 17 of last year.

Both institutional and small lot traders stayed on the sidelines or at the seashore as volume dropped to 8.1 million shares from 9.49 million on Friday.

The international monetary situation and the weakness of the dollar continued to be the chief influence on the market, with gold and other precious metal stocks the only groups to resist the general retreat.

The dollar's difficulties were emphasized over the weekend by a congressional report that said the dollar might have to be devalued. Concern over paper money was reflected in the higher price for gold, which soared on the London market.

Among the gold issues in New York, American-South African Investment gained 1 to 15 1/2; Homestake Mining rose 1 5/8 to 29 1/8; Dome Mines increased 1 1/8 to 72 1/2, and Campbell Redlake Mines posted a gain of 3/8.

Some other companies in the metal and mining industry also moved higher. Recla Mining, a silver producer, was one of a very tiny list of stocks that managed to gain two points or more on the day. The stock rose 2 1/8 to 22 3/4.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 7.96 to 842.65, its lowest point since Jan. 11, when it finished at 837.01. The high for 1971—950.82—came on April 28.

Thus, the Dow is again approaching the 840 mark, which some analysts consider a major support level. A decisive break below this mark could portend a major downturn for the market, according to these analysts.

Other market observers contend that prices could well drift to the 780 or 800 level if current market uncertainty prevails.

Amex Down The American Exchange index fell 12 to 24.25. Declining issues led advances 582 to 286, with 263 issues unchanged. Volume rose to 2,054,000 shares from 1,896,000 shares Friday.

Topper was the most active issue. It closed at 18 1/8, down 1 3/4, on volume of 35,100 shares. Among other active issues were King Radio, down 7/8 at 8 5/8; United Foods, unchanged at 6; and Inesco, unchanged at 8 1/2.

Law 'n' Order Biz Booming

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (AP-DJ)—The market for law enforcement equipment is expanding rapidly in the United States as officials increasingly employ advanced devices to fight crime.

Industry sources estimate that total U.S. spending for law enforcement equipment will rise to \$700 million this year, up about 50 percent from four years ago.

More companies are entering the field—at least 31 concerns make tear gas, for instance. At last year's convention of the International Association of Chiefs of Police, the number of companies demonstrating equipment rose to 163, more than double the '76 in 1963.

Fast-selling items include computers to store records on criminals, radar devices and machines to test alcohol on a driver's breath. There also is a cigar with a radio transmitter. Among the new products is an \$8,800 Singer Co. camera that takes night pictures at long distances without flashbulbs.

Critics are not sure equipment pays. "There is very little relationship between equipment and crime cutting," contends Harvard Law School professor James Vorenberg, who headed President Johnson's crime commission.

Others say training in the use of new equipment is inadequate. A survey by the chiefs of police group showed 79 percent of the law-enforcement agencies in the United States issue or authorize use of aerosol chemical irritant projectors, such as Mace. Yet only 35 percent of the agencies had written guidelines or instructions to govern their use.

And in many cases, the guidelines were merely manufacturer-supplied instructions telling how to use the chemical, not when or why.

Woolworth Profit Drops 5.9%, Sales Rise

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT)—F.W. Woolworth, the nation's largest chain of variety stores, had an indicated 5.9 percent earnings decline in the year's first half, although consolidated sales rose 8 percent from the first half of 1970.

The profit decline reflected rising costs and the decreased earnings of its British subsidiary,

the company reported. The six-month net income included a 52.7 percent share of income from the British subsidiary.

Table with financial data for Acme Markets, Kane-Miller, Penn-Dixie Cement, Pfitney Bowes, and Scovill Mfg. Columns include Revenue, Profits, and Per Share for various quarters.

Revenue (millions) 1,168,531,081.24 Profits (millions) 18.26 19.82 Per Share .056 0.61

Woolworth commented that the rate of sales increase was "insufficient in volume to improve earnings," and said this was due to "rising operational and start-up costs."

In the 1971 period, the company opened 12 Woolco department stores, 18 Woolworth stores in the consolidated companies and a total of 64 retail units in the Kinney Shoe and Richman Brothers operations.

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You stand to gain because we want investors throughout Europe to have the same overwhelming recognition of the usefulness of the Value Line Investment Survey as do those in the United States.

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There is only one way, however, to state our case beyond all question. This is to put the Value Line into your hands on a regular basis. But this attractive offer cannot continue indefinitely. So be sure you take advantage of it today by mailing the coupon below.

Form with fields for Name, Street, City and Country, and checkboxes for subscription options.

Advertisement for Old Established New York Investment Banking and Stock Exchange Firm, with contact information and services offered.

Advertisement for Mutual Fund, highlighting dramatic capital loss and offering a 50% discount on a 3-month subscription.

BANQUE NATIONALE DE PARIS

The position as of June 30, 1971, shows a total of 24,415,000,000 Francs. The Banque Nationale de Paris is a leading financial institution in France.

WANTED advertisement for Present and Former Mutual Fund Salesmen, offering a large list of names and addresses.

Money Grows Faster at the BPP advertisement, because it works harder!

Advertisement for Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas, offering deposit accounts and investment services.

Large advertisement for Modern Mexico, featuring the slogan 'Where in the World can you find a higher yield with less risk than in MODERN MEXICO!' and details about economic growth and investment opportunities.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued from Page 9', 'I', 'J-K', and 'L'.

Table of international stock market data, including columns for country, stock symbol, price, and volume. Includes sub-sections for '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', '1971 - Stocks and Bonds', and '1971 - Stocks and Bonds'.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, price, and other details. Includes sub-sections for 'INTERNATIONAL FUNDS', 'SAFE GROUP', 'S.M.O. FUNDS', 'SWISS BANK CORP.', 'UNITED BANK SWITZERLAND', 'FUND OF AUSTRALIA GROUP', 'GRAMCO FUNDS', 'INVESTMENT PARTNERS', and 'L.O.S. FUNDS'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. commodity prices, including columns for commodity name, price, and other details. Includes sub-sections for 'NEW YORK, Aug. 9 - Cash', 'CORN', 'SOYBEANS', 'SOYBEAN OIL', 'LIVE BEEF CATTLE', 'SHELL EGGS', 'WHEAT', and 'COTTON'.

Market Summary

Table summarizing market activity, including columns for market name, price, and other details. Includes sub-sections for 'Most Active - New York', 'Most Active - American', and 'Most Active - Foreign'.

Advertisement for EAST/WEST FUND, INC. featuring a 'no-load fund' and 'no sales charge' offer, along with a '10% EARN UP TO' graphic and contact information.

Advertisement for 'One Dollar' featuring a 'one dollar' offer and 'Market Summary' table, along with contact information for 'New Highs and Lows'.

Advertisement for 'Standard & Poor's' featuring a 'Standard & Poor's' offer and 'Market Summary' table, along with contact information for 'New Highs and Lows'.

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table containing American stock exchange trading data, organized into columns with headers for stock names, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for various market segments.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table listing international bonds traded in Europe, including columns for bond names, prices, and yields.

AGING SCOTCH WHISKY advertisement featuring text about registered investment contracts and capital gains, with contact information for H. A. Schoenwald.

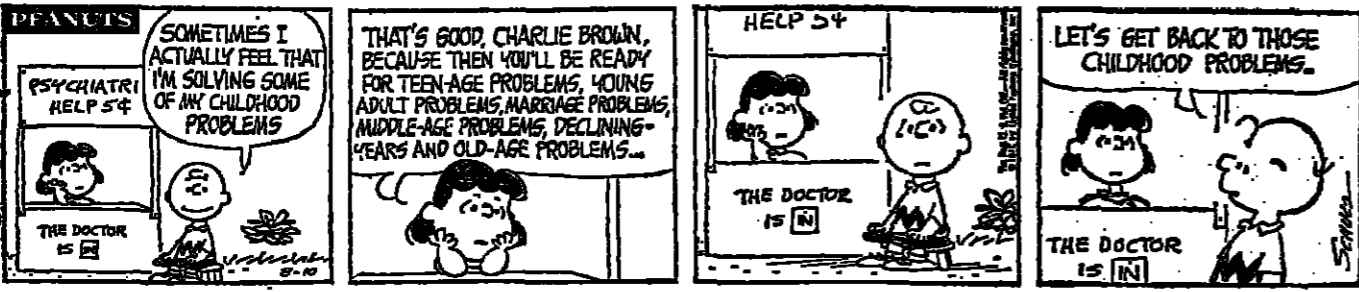
Theresa and Gabrielle advertisement for translation services, featuring a photo of the two women and text about their expertise in Swiss classified ads.

ELLIS AG ZUERICH advertisement for international brokers, providing contact details for their Zurich office.

REISS & CO. BANKERS advertisement for international banking services, including contact information for their Zurich office.

ONCE YOU STAY AT A HILTON INTERNATIONAL YOU'LL FIND REASONS TO TRY THEM ALL advertisement for Hilton hotels, listing various international locations and providing contact information for reservations.

PEANUTS



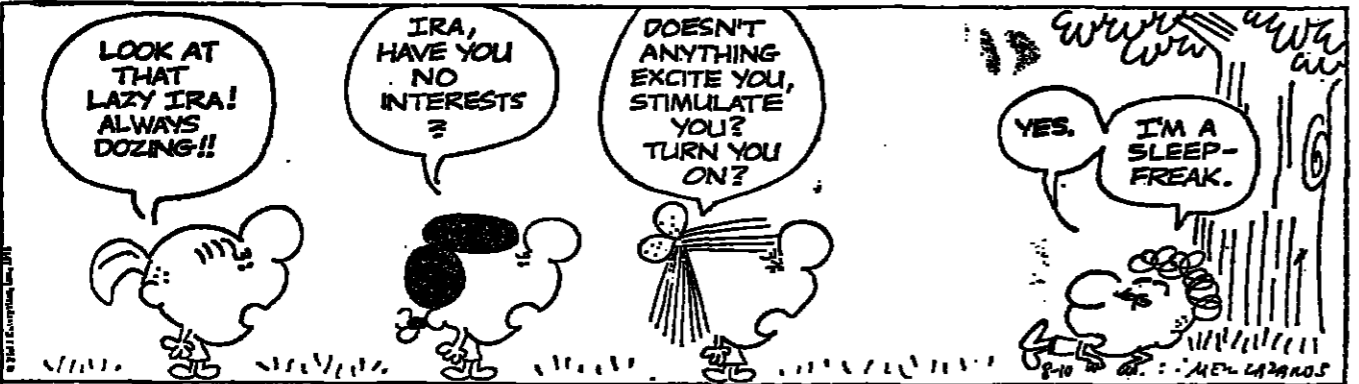
ITILABNER



BEEETLEBAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



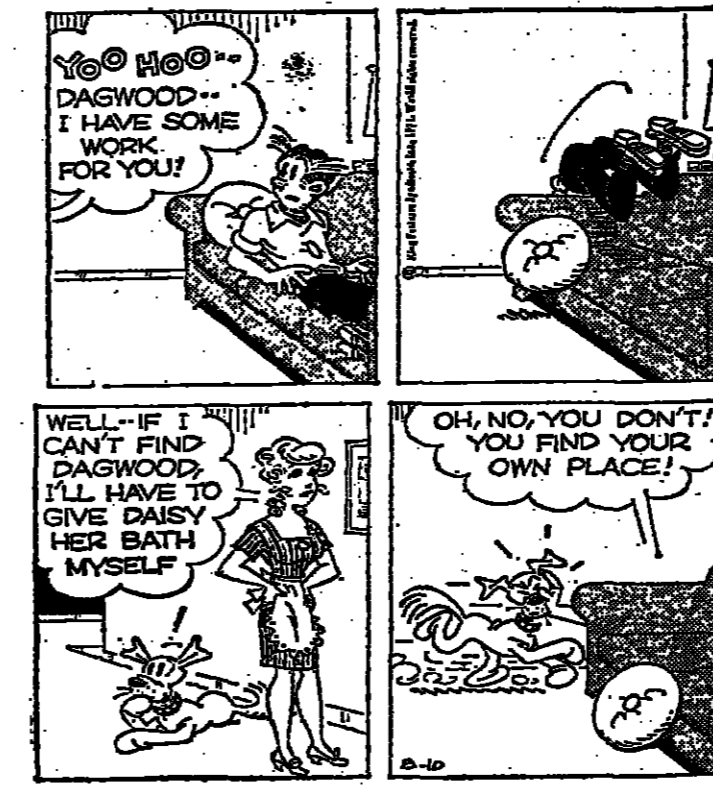
POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal illustrates how the "right" play of a suit combination may vary with circumstances. The North-South spade holding offers a chance to make three tricks by leading low toward the jack. South hopes that West has the king guarded not more than twice.

Bridge hand diagram showing North, South, West, and East cards and a bidding table.

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS For Young Readers

That Was Then, This Is Now, by S.S. Hinton, 159 pp. New York: The Viking Press, \$3.95. Reviewed by Michael Cart

Cool Cat, by Frank Bonham, 151 pp. New York: E.P. Dutton & Co. \$3.95. Reviewed by Feenie Ziner

Best Sellers

Table of Best Sellers from The New York Times, listing titles like 'The Godfather' and 'The Catcher in the Rye'.

CROSSWORD

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down words.

JUMBLE

Jumble word game instructions and a cartoon illustration.

Pan American Games

U.S. Men Boost Swim Golds to 8

CALL, Colombia, Aug. 9 (AP).—A pair of collegians from California smashed two more records and a 19-year-old from Seattle scored the biggest upset of the meet as U.S. men swimmers won three of four gold medals yesterday in the Pan American Games.

The record breakers were Charles Campbell, 20, a Princeton University student from Pasadena, Calif., who won the 200-meter backstroke in 2:07.1, a second off the world mark, and Jim McKee, a University of Southern California star from Yerba Buena, who splashed to the 400-meter free-style crown in 4:08.

In the men's 200-meter breaststroke, Rick Colella of the University of Washington just edged the Mexican Olympic champion Felipe Munoz. When Colella touched the finish line in 2:27.1, Munoz, who touched almost simultaneously, looked at the simultaneous electronic scoreboard and smashed his fist against the water.

At the men's 100-meter butterfly in 2:06.4, it was Benson's first gold medal in the history of the games. The astonishing streak of Canada's Leslie Cliff, a triple gold medalist, was broken when Deane Dearduff, a 14-year-old from Cincinnati, won the women's 100-meter butterfly in 1:06.2.

The world record-holder, Alice Jones of Cincinnati, finished a disappointing fourth. Miss Cliff, a 18-year-old from Vancouver, British Columbia, had won the women's 400-meter individual medley in 5:13.3.

Campbell broke the Pan Am record of Canada's Ralph Hutton, 2:13.6, earlier in the day in trials with 2:10.8. Tim McKee of Newcomb Square, Fla., was second.

McKee's 4:10.2 free-style effort smashed the 4:10.2 mark set by Greg Charlton of the United States four years ago. Steve Center of Lakewood, Calif., was second and Ralph Hutton of Canada third.

A 27-year-old, 220-pound rigger from Minneapolis, Ken Peters, picked up four gold medals in the super-heavyweight division of weightlifting—a new class.

Peters, born in Portland, Ore., and a graduate of Brigham Young University, had tried for the 1968 Olympics as a shot-putter before switching to weightlifting. He lifted 473 pounds in the snatch, 374 pounds in the clean and jerk and a total of 1,309 and four gold medals.

It climaxed the weightlifting competition with the United States in possession of 19 gold medals, ten silvers and one bronze. In all, the United States won eight gold medals yesterday, boosting its total to 78. The four silvers and two bronzes boosted the overall cache to 171, well ahead of everyone else.



FRANK APPRAISAL—Baltimore's Frank Robinson holds up source of speculation that he will become the first black manager in the major leagues—a sport column by Dick Young of the New York Daily News. The Orioles' superstar said it was news to him.

Frank Robinson Denies Receiving Offer to Manage

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Frank Robinson, Baltimore's \$183,000 player who is considered a prime candidate to be baseball's first black manager, said he had not received any offers, but he would keep the door open if any were made.

Discussing a report that he is set to manage Cleveland next season, Robinson said Saturday he has had no contact with the Indians.

Harry Dalton, Baltimore's director of player personnel, also said no Cleveland official had been in touch with any Orioles official requesting permission to talk with Robinson. That would be the proper procedure under baseball rules.

"I did get an offer," Robinson said, "I'd have to evaluate it and see whether it would be worth quitting as a player and give up the salary I'm making now and may be making the next two or three years. I'm not ready to quit. I know I can continue playing a few more years."

Satchel Paige, 7 Others Inducted in Baseball Hall

COOPERSTOWN, N.Y., Aug. 9 (AP).—Leroy (Satchel) Paige, who was formally inducted today into baseball's Hall of Fame, described himself as "the proudest man on earth today" and put in his bid to become the first black manager in major-league history.

"I could manage easy—I've been in baseball 40 years," Paige said after the formal induction ceremonies on the porch of the baseball library. "And I would want to manage."

But Paige expressed doubt whether any black can break the managerial color line now. "I don't think the white is ready to listen to the colored yet," he said. "That's why they're afraid to get a black manager—they're afraid everybody won't take orders from him. You know there are plenty of qualified guys around."

Paige was inducted as the first black player selected by a special committee to honor players of the pre-1947 Negro Leagues. Seven others, six players and executive George Weiss, were also inducted. George Weiss, who also played for the Negro Leagues, was a star shortstop with the Philadelphia Phillies and New York Giants some 50 years ago.

Ali Sets Series Of 3 Exhibitions In Latin America

MIAMI BEACH, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Boxing promoter Chris Dundee announced Friday that former heavyweight champion Muhammad Ali will fight a series of exhibition bouts next month in Venezuela, Trinidad and Panama.

Dundee said Ali will fight in Caracas, Venezuela, on Sept. 22, and Panama City on Sept. 28, and Panama City on Sept. 28. The exhibitions will serve as conditioning for Ali in preparation for a bout against Jerry Quarry of Los Angeles, which will probably be held in early October, according to Dundee.

Owner Says Quarterback Retired

Tarkenton Leaves NFL Giants

HOUSTON, Aug. 9 (AP).—New York Giants quarterback Fran Tarkenton left the National Football League club here today and team owner Wellington T. Mara said Tarkenton was retiring.

"I told him he was making a mistake," Mara said. "But if he wanted to retire, that was his prerogative. Fran came to me and told me that under the present circumstances he has so many obligations and people who worked for him that he could not go on playing football."

Mara said he didn't think the terms of the player's contract provided any insurmountable gap but there was a question of a loan which Tarkenton wanted from the club. Tarkenton had not signed for 1971.

"I turned this matter over to some of my advisers," Mara said. "On the basis of what they told me there was no way I could make the loan." He said the request was in the six-figure category.

"I don't regard this as a pressure tactic," Mara said. "I think he's really retiring to turn to his outside interests."

Mara added he last discussed contract terms with Tarkenton yesterday afternoon. He said that was the first indication he had that Tarkenton would leave camp.

Tarkenton, 31, has signed one-year contracts in the past, reportedly at \$100,000 a year. He was scheduled to start tonight in an exhibition game against the Houston Oilers here.

Tarkenton reportedly did not wish to risk injury while playing under terms of his previous contract.

He had signed one-year contracts in the past, reportedly at \$100,000 a year. He was scheduled to start tonight in an exhibition game against the Houston Oilers here.

Tarkenton reportedly did not wish to risk injury while playing under terms of his previous contract.

At Atlanta, Tarkenton's wife confirmed he had arrived home after leaving the club. She would not comment on the reasons for his action. Mrs. Tarkenton said her husband was out of town on business and would return tonight.

Dick Shiner, a veteran quarterback, is the Giants' back-up man.

49ers 38, Browns 24
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 9 (UPI).—The San Francisco 49ers

Exhibition Football
Sunday's Results
Minnesota 27, Cleveland 19.
San Francisco 38, Cleveland 24.
Monday's Games
New York Giants at Houston, night.
San Diego at Houston 2.
Philadelphia at Oakland, night.

Major League Standings
NATIONAL LEAGUE
Eastern Division
Pittsburgh 70 45 288 6 1/2
St. Louis 69 44 288 6
Chicago 63 51 246 1 1/2
New York 57 58 246 1 1/2
Philadelphia 51 64 246 1 1/2
Montreal 45 69 246 2 1/2

Monday
Red Sox Outslug Tigers by 12-11; Freehan Clouts 3
BOSTON, Aug. 9 (UPI).—Rico Petrocelli's pitch-single hit two out in the bottom of the ninth inning today knocked in John Kennedy with the winning run to give the Boston Red Sox a 12-11 victory over the Detroit Tigers.

White Sox 9-3, Athletics 7-1
Wilbur Wood, a knuckleball pitcher, turned in a five-hitter in the second game, defeating Oakland, 3-1, and sweeping the doubleheader at Oakland. Chicago won the opener, 9-7, with the help of a six-run fifth inning surge that featured a two-run double by Walt Williams and a two-run single by Mike Andrews.

Cubs' Beckert Gains NL Lead In Hitting in Split With Giants
NEW YORK, Aug. 9—Glenn Beckert, the Chicago Cubs sacrifice lamb, surprisingly has taken over the lead in the National League batting race.

Not that Beckert hasn't developed into an excellent hitter and isn't capable. It's just that when Beckert has a choice of trying for a hit or advancing a runner into scoring position, he'll make sure he'll move the runner over.

Beckert slammed out three hits in the first game of a doubleheader but the Chicago Cubs dropped a 4-2 decision to Gaylord Perry and the San Francisco Giants in 11 innings at Candlestick Park.

Beckert came back with four more hits in the second game to account for four runs as the Cubs, with Billy Williams hitting a pair of two-run homers, whipped the Giants 8-0 behind Milt Pappas' second straight shutout.

Beckert boosted his average 10 points to .3573 and went a fraction ahead of Joe Torre of the St. Louis Cardinals who slipped to .3566.

Beckert and Williams were the only problems for Perry 11-9, in the opener. The San Francisco righthander retired ten straight in the first game before Beckert singled and Williams homered. Then he set down 14 straight before Beckert singled with two out in the 11th and Williams grounded out to end the game.

Williams helped Pappas' 13th victory against ten losses with a two-run homer in the fifth and then clinched the game with another two-run homer in the eighth. Each time Beckert had singled ahead of him.

Soccer Ref Is Attacked At Cali Match

CALL, Colombia, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—Referee Jose Pichardo was knocked down and kicked by Colombian team officials after Canada caused the sensation of the Pan American Games soccer tournament last night by defeating Colombia, 3-2.

Pichardo, from the Dominican Republic, quickly picked himself up and used his fists surprisingly well.

The crowd screaming, "Kill him, kill him," steel-helmeted troops jumped barbed wire barriers to rush onto the sidelines of Pascual Guerrero Stadium and separate the combatants.

Accused by the troops and pelted with missiles from the stands, Pichardo was shepherded into a dressing-room which was promptly besieged by thousands of angry Colombian fans calling for "the referee's blood." It took troops 35 minutes to disperse the shouting fans.

The struggle between the referee and the Colombian officials occurred in front of the grandstand after a very rough soccer match. The referee on 16 questions cautioned players as they pushed, kicked and struck each other during play. He did not, however, send anyone off.

Europe Track Championships Open 6-Day Run in Helsinki

HELSINKI, Aug. 9 (Reuters).—East meets West again in a six-day competition between 29 nations in the tenth European track and field championships which start here tomorrow.

Europe's athletic elite last met two years ago in Athens. The forthcoming battles will undoubtedly provide pointers for the 1972 Olympic Games at Munich.

At least a half-dozen world records are a possibility, with East Germany and the Soviet Union favored to pocket the bulk of the 114 medals available in 38 events.

In Helsinki, East Germany led with 11 titles, with the Soviet Union taking nine. Though both countries again figure to dominate the championships, they face an added starter in West Germany.

Frank Robinson Denies Receiving Offer to Manage

NEW YORK, Aug. 9 (NYT).—Frank Robinson, Baltimore's \$183,000 player who is considered a prime candidate to be baseball's first black manager, said he had not received any offers, but he would keep the door open if any were made.

Discussing a report that he is set to manage Cleveland next season, Robinson said Saturday he has had no contact with the Indians.

Harry Dalton, Baltimore's director of player personnel, also said no Cleveland official had been in touch with any Orioles official requesting permission to talk with Robinson. That would be the proper procedure under baseball rules.

"I did get an offer," Robinson said, "I'd have to evaluate it and see whether it would be worth quitting as a player and give up the salary I'm making now and may be making the next two or three years. I'm not ready to quit. I know I can continue playing a few more years."

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The Scoreboard

ATHENS—At Istanbul, the Palace of Sports saw the sixth Formula of the Istanbul tournament, beating Andrew Paterson of South Africa. ... At Helsinki, the East German national team lost to the University of Mexico, 3-0.

Sunday's Line Scores

Table with columns for National League (First Game, Second Game, Third Game) and American League (First Game, Second Game, Third Game). Rows list teams like Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago, Oakland, etc., with scores and runs, hits, errors.

Advertisement for Pumperniks restaurant, Brasserie Lorraine, and Moscov Circus. Includes text like 'Serves You Right', 'The best Oysters and Sea-Food', and 'THE SENSATIONAL MOSCOV CIRCUS'.

Art Buchwald

Is There a Red China?

Many newspapers will now take credit for it, but Art Buchwald was the first to break the story that the People's Republic of China existed. This was several years ago when most people in the United States thought the world was flat.

ONE of the most astounding discoveries in history was made the other day when a group of American State Department people found a new country named Red China. For years there had been rumors that there was a country in the Far East with a population of 800 million people.



Buchwald

But an expedition of senators led by Marco Fulbright came across it accidentally while looking for a new route to North Vietnam.

When the existence of Red China was reported, a meeting of all the top policy people in the State Department was called.

"If this is true," said one of the assistant secretaries, "that means the world is round."

"Hogwash," said another secretary. "We all know there is a country called China already, so how could there be another China? Look at our maps. China is right here on the Formosa Strait."

"That's right," a secretary said. "And our maps are all up to date."

"What's that large land mass across the water from it?" someone asked.

"It's marked 'unexplored.'" "Perhaps that's where Red China is."

"I'm an Old China Hand, and I say there is no place called Red China. The only China is located on the Island of Formosa."

"What proof do we have that there really is a country with 800 million people in it, except for the word of a few disgruntled senators?" an under-secretary demanded. "They're only trying to discredit our foreign policy anyway."

"There is no proof," a Far East expert said, "except the West Germans have announced they plan to build a \$130 million steel mill there. I don't think they'd put in that kind of money if the country didn't exist."

"The Secretary of State spoke up. 'That is a point. The only thing I can't understand is how we could have missed it all these years.'"

"Perhaps there is a cloud cover over it all the time," someone suggested.

"Does the CIA have anything on it?"

"No, sir. They're as much in the dark as we are. The French, the British and the Canadians have all reported that they believe there is a Red China, but the Russians now claim it isn't there."

"The Old China Hand spoke up. 'Mr. Secretary, I believe we're only looking for trouble by following up the rumor. We already have a China. It's our kind of China. Another China would only mean trouble.'"

"But," said one of the other men, "if the reports are true that this land mass contains 800 million people, won't we have to deal with it sooner or later? I think we should announce that we don't believe there is a Red China, but if there is, we intend to contain it but not isolate it."

"The Secretary of State said, 'That's a good phrase, 'containment but not isolation.' I think I'll use it in my next press conference. Our only problem is that if we admit there is such a place, we might be forced to admit her into the United Nations.'"

"Precisely, sir," a secretary spoke up. "Besides, we've told the American people for 17 years that there is no Red China. If we admit there is a Red China now, we would only confuse them."

"One of the advisers said, 'Seventeen years ago, the American people didn't believe in flying saucers, either. Perhaps we should announce the existence of Red China and flying saucers at the same time.'"

Discovering the Literary Wealth of the Tamils

By Kamil V. Zvelebil

LEIDEN, the Netherlands—The patient and critical work of a few scholars and translators is opening up the literature of the Tamils to the West. It is not yet widely read in the West, but it is likely to be in the foreseeable future.

"Tamil, a language spoken by about 35 million in South Asia, particularly in South India and Ceylon, has an amazing literary wealth. A.K. Ramanujan, the author of 'The Interior Landscape,' a brilliant book of translations of ancient Tamil erotic poetry, says: 'Tamil, one of the two classical languages of India, is the only language of contemporary India which is recognizably continuous with the past.'"

Ancient Tamil bards composed hundreds of love and war poems, mostly between AD 100 and 350, which were kept alive in the oral tradition for eight or ten centuries before they were collected. Consider the following two illustrations:

From Kurundogel None else was there but he, the thief. If he denies it, what shall I do? Only a horn stood by, its thin gold legs like millet stalks

eying the saal-fish in the gliding water on the day he took me.

From Puram Whoever you may be, beware before you even see our lord, the chief of warriors terrible and strong with his long shining spears. His shoulders are like drums beating the sound of battles and of feasts and on his mighty well-formed chest fine jewels glow and shine.

Beware before you say: the van and the tail let's go and fight!

"Kurundogel," the anthology in which the first poem ap-

pears, literally means "collection of stanzas." "Puram," the anthology in which the second appears, means "public life, war, fighting." For the ancient Tamils, the universe was neatly divided into two parts, each with its own name. There was the above-mentioned puram and then there was agam, which translates as "private life, love, eros."

Several thousand of these ancient poems have been collected in two bulky super-anthologies, one called "The Ten Songs," the other, "The Eight Collections."

For all practical purposes, the bards are anonymous. Some poems have been ascribed, but there is no known history of the poets; only legends remain.

About ten years ago, after a long period of stagnation and mediocrity, brightened only by two or three names, a true poetic revival occurred, thanks mainly to the efforts of C. S. Chelappa, a modern and unorthodox literary critic of Madras. A group of young poets gathered around his review Ezhuthu (Writing), and the development of modern Tamil poetry was pushed forward, often to the dismay and annoyance of the conservatives. S. Vaidheswaran and T. S. Venugopalan are probably the true "new poets" (as they call themselves) who will remain in the forefront of the modern literary movement in the years to come.

The latest and one of the most interesting newcomers to the field of modern Tamil poetry is Shammugam Subbiah. His poems have so far been published in a rich collection of essays, stories and poetry "Kurnkshetram," Madras, 1968. Within the process of cultural cross-fertilization, Subbiah should become known in the West. Here is a handful of his stanzas:

To Westerners We are not like you on the one hand who wield a way to live and on the other dig out a grave to die.

But we do not long for life we do not dare to die. We are not like you. We are we—lively alive, dying undying.

Exhibition of Dogs I too want to see the exhibition of dogs. It was not bad. I have seen it and as I came out there was outside a pack of desperately destitute pariah-dogs.

Watchman I planted a garden around the house. I planted a fence around the garden. I planted a watchman around the fence. I plod in worry about the watchman.

Dried Salt-Fish Barthen fireplace. In its mouth in a pan glowing on an old palm-leaf stem dried salt-fish. Outside in the sun dried a few dried salt-fish to eat; them.

Why, Sweetheart Sweetheart Why do you stand in front of the mirror Day after day The play of the spot of sandal Put on your forehead, The black blot Under your eyes, The red rouge On your lips.

The pounded powder On your face And a lot of things like this— In this short span of time (To be precise, in an eighth of a century)— Have these things ever glittered

And made me a little merry? You know well what to tell: It is not so, Why then My sweetheart Do you stand in front of the mirror

And SPEND (time) in vain? Resistance You may do to me whatever you want. And I'll endure it. I will not resist in the least.

Why— Why may even cut my throat if you want.

While you cut it do not smirk with that Buddha-like smile! Do not smile. I say: Do not smile!

Lullaby Why do you weep when no one beat you? Is it because you hate me that I tried hard that you should not be born?

Why do you laugh when no one made you? Is it because you deceived me by the joke of being born forlorn?

A book in English on trends and works of Tamil literature will soon be published under the title "The Smile of Aruragan," by the Dutch publisher E.J. Brill, in Leiden, the Netherlands.

Kamil V. Zvelebil, a former professor of South Indian languages and literatures at the University of Chicago, is now teaching at the Universities of Utrecht and Leiden. He is the author of "Dravidian Comparative Phonology" and other scholarly books and has to his credit a number of translations from Indian languages (Tamil, Malayalam, Telugu). He translated the poetry published here.

PEOPLE: The View From Corfu

CORFU, Greece.—"The Enchanted Isle," they call it, where roads unlimbed by the most conscientious cartographers appear like magic to bump and grind through riotous olive and lemon groves, genuflect past disapproving ranks of immaculate cypress bishops pointing the way to Paradise, only to fetch up on an exquisite, isolated beach Friday never dreamed of, let alone Sunday.

Where the most up-to-date maps, available at any bookstore, feature eight-lane autobahns existing solely on the blueprints of unborn generations of Onassis.

Where herds of bright-eyed children maniacally greet each approaching motorist with disconcerting whoops of "Eyes-eyes!" where the elderly non-stop smiles linger so long and loud as to draw the definitive diagnosis from an observant four-year-old tourist named Dickie: "Greece-people all breathe through their mouths"; where semi-detached geckos wave from the kitchen walls, and where even the scorpions wag their tails.

Several gleanings, then, from an all-too-short sojourn on the Enchanted Isle.

The mean temperature on Corfu in July and August is exactly that. (Appropos, whence derives the simile "Brown as a berry"? Like, when was the last time you saw a brown berry?)

When Greek meets Greek, they dance. Occasionally, it is true, they open a restaurant, but only as a proscenium for endless rounds of kalimatianos. The dance is generally performed shoulder-to-shoulder in twos or threes, but on the rare occasion when the rest of the staff is busy disemboweling an eggplant, the owner, the cook, the waiter, the waiter's cousin, or whoever might be odd man out, is never at a loss. He dances with a table.

The trick, which leaves the hands free for finger-snapping or footstomping, is to seize a corner of the table firmly in the teeth, lifting it parallel to the floor and dancing all the while as clients heap the table with dishes, chairs, more tables, sucking goats, used girlfriends and whatever also happens to be lying around. Having witnessed a particularly athletic performance one night at a taverna near Benitses, a visitor approached the dancing waiter in awe. "Saint Spiridon's slipper!" he said. "You're telling me!" agreed the waiter flashing a sparkling set of pearly teeth. "I had them specially made in Athens!"

This mania for dancing with furniture has taken its toll, ever, at least at the Messinigi Beach Resort Hotel. For five drachmas a half day or eight drachmas a whole day, according to a large, beachside sign lettered in English, one can take one's chances on a "Declaring Chair."

Discussing the current political regime, methylene, is another popular pastime on an island where King Constantine remains a great favorite, though one is cautioned to choose both the moment and the Corfiot with some care. One gruffed tourist, for example, who was having a little extra produce from a makeshift stand near a lush field, was asked during the course of a rambling conversation: "Just between us, then, what do you think of our colonel?" The former clearly, and rightly, spat to windward, and replied, "I guess we could use a little with all right."

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Oz Editors Freed On Bail in London

LONDON, Aug. 9 (AP)—Three editors of London's underground magazine Oz were released on bail today pending appeal of their controversial obscenity case—one of the longest and most sensational in British history.

London television producer John Birt and film producer Anthony Palmer put up the bail money, £100 for each of the editors. On Saturday, former Beatle John Lennon and Rolling Stone Mick Jagger offered to finance bail for Richard Vinen, James Anderson and Felix Dennis, who face prison terms from life to 15 months. But neither Mr. Lennon nor Mr. Jagger were mentioned in today's eight-minute bail judgment. In announcing bail, Justice Hugh Griffiths said that the appeal may not be heard until January and it would be unfair to keep the editors in jail for so long.

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